SATURDAY, THE NOVEMBER 4, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

{ Published every Tuesday and Saturday. }

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

BY accounts from Maryland we are happy to be informed, that the like spirit of patriotism has been kindled amongst the women of that state as in this city. Large sums have been presented to the use of our brave army: part has been laid out in linen, and in one town, Baltimore, six hundred shirts have been made for the immediate supply of our troops in that article of cloaring.

Mrs. Lee, the lady of his excellency the governor of the state, had early written to women of the several counties, who readily engaged, each to be the treasuress of her particular district. Returns have not yet been made of the sums presented, but in some counties, that of Dorset particularly, to the amount of thirty pounds in specie, has been presented by some individuals.

In the city of Annapolis, notwithstanding many of the citizens had removed to their country seats during the summer season of the year, and made their contributions in the respective districts of their residence, yet there has been collected to the amount of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and one third, currency; some women offering two, some five, and some twenty guineas in specie.

It is needless to repeat the encomiums that have been already given to the females for their exertions. Every whig mind must be sensible that they deserve the highest praise. Even those who are enemies to the cause must admit, that the means of serving it do honour to the sex. The women of every part of the globe are under obligations to those of America, for having shewn that females are capable of the highest political virtue. Those of posterity will also acknowledge that they derive happiness and glory from them. I cannot help imagining, what some learned and elegant historian, the Hume of those days, when he comes to write the affairs of these times, will say on the subject.

In a history, which we may suppose to be published about the year 1820, may be found a paragragh to the following purpose.

"The treasury was now exhausted, and the army in want of the necessaries of life and of cloathing, when the women gave a respite to our affairs, by one of those exertions that will forever do honour to the sex. In the state of simplicity and plainess in which our country then was, they had not ear-rings and bracelets to give, in imitation of the Roman ladies on a like occasion, but they presented gold and silver, and what share of the paper money had come into their hands. This was laid out in linen, and shirts were made by their hands for the use of the soldiery, &c. &c. &c."

"Mrs. Reed, of Pennsylvania, the lady of the then president, a most amiable woman, was the first to patronise the measure. Mr. Lee, of Maryland, lady of the governor of that state, a woman of excellent accomplishments, was in her state the next to receive the patriotic flame, and give it popularity amongst her sex."

"Mrs. Washington, of Virginia, lady of his excellency the Commander in Chief, was equally favouring to it in her state. The Jersies had been already warmed by the example of the virtue of Pennsylvania and the females of that state, &c. &c. &c."

Wilmington, October 23d, 1780.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH these publications are attended with some trouble and expence to a person of my small abilities; and notwithstanding that they may not be justified by those who they may affect, since it too often happens with those who mean not to amend, to be displeased with their correctors; yet, under all these discouragements, my endeavours shall not be wanting to bring to light and check transactions so injurious to the public interest, and the reputation of the state I have so long resided in, as whispering them about only hardens such men in their vices; when a virtuous man, who has the interest and welfare of his country at heart, is attacked, or his actions examined into, by designing men, his character gains by the enquiry, as will this gentleman's, if wounded by those publications, if he has proofs to advance in support of his innocence; but whilst he continues such vicious practices, as to be a willing instrument in adding calamities to his country, and turns a deaf ear to the wants of the protectors of of it, by throwing into the hands of the enemy what authority have thought proper and necessary to be retained for the use of the people and the army, to gratify his own passion for wealth, I shall continue to watch him, and to bring his actions before the bar of the public, let his connections in trade be what they will, in doing of which the public may depend I shall confine myself to facts. It appears that my last publication on the subject of Mr. Jo-----n R----d, of this place, assuming and asserting to the Bermudian captain, that his influence was such, on account of his late partnership with the g------r's brother, as to taint the spring-head, to procure a licence, contrary to the laws of the state, to load out his vessel with provisions, provided the captain would let him have his cargo of salt on his terms, and allow him a commission on the purchase of the cargo of provisions, &c. has had so far the desired effect as to cause Mr. R----d to take the matter up, and to call on the captain to know if he was the author of that publication, &c. who answered in the negative, at the same time publickly declared that it contained nothing but the truth, which he was ready to prove on oath, if required, which caused some altercation between those gentlemen, and Mr. R----d, in his usual way, in hopes to silence the captain, as being a stranger in the place, made another attempt to commence bully, but he no sooner discovered that the captain was ready to answer him in any way he chose, provided he would lay aside his former law tricks, to recover and pocket the damages, Mr. R---d thought best, least he should have the mortification of another discipline, to let the matter rest, and submit to the sneer of the spectators and the insult received, by which it fully appears, that his own actions were the cause of what he complained of, and his behaviour on this occasion confirmed it to the persons present, beyond a doubt, or why let slip so favourable an opportunity to vindicate his character, and those whose names he made use of to support his transactions. I am led from this gentleman's behaviour, on the foregoing and former occasions, to take notice of a transaction of his of a later date, and his present exertions to take an advantage of an expiring law, that prohibited the exportation of provisions for a limited time, which he would never allow to be binding on him, by which the public may judge, how far he will go to carry his point, by making the laws to suit his purposes for accumulating wealth, even at the expence of the reputation of his employers, and those connected with him, who, perhaps, are more delicate in appearing to be concerned in matters so injurious to the public, the reputation of the place, and the authority of the state. It must be fresh in the memory of every person in the place, and numbers in the city, that this man was detected by a body of gentlemen, some time ago, in making use of his employers names to export flour contrary to law, for his own private emolument, yet, however strange it may appear, he has given out that he has now permission to purchase for the same persons; and the better to effect his purposes, by drawing a more speedy commission, notwithstanding he will, by every way and means in his power, evade the laws himself, he catches at the law above, which I have reason to believe was not intended to prevent goods passing through the state, and made use of it by stopping a quantity of flour sent from Lancaster county to a person in this place, to be forwarded to Philadelphia, for the use of the citizens or the army, as might be wanted, being the usual and cheapest conveyance; and obliged the person, by threats, &c. to take it out of the shallop and to store it, till the owner was reduced to the necessity, as many others from Maryland and elsewhere were, of selling their flour to him at his own price, there being no other purchasers or persons permitted to export flour out of the state, notwithstanding it is notorious, that live stock, and all sorts of provisions, the produce of the state, were sent out of it frequently, and no doubt, to this gentleman's knowledge, but it suited his purposes better to attack those at a distance. If such great and manifold instances of partiality and insults, are passed over unnoticed in this man, and that he is suffered to assume to himself such airs of consequence and power by his connections in trade, as he has asserted, and to trample, at pleasure, on the laws of the state, and that the people will tamely submit and pass them over unnoticed, the consequence will be, that all such interested, unprincipled persons, by different arts and contrivances, (and he is possessed of more than a share of them,) will continue to prevail, and the task will become harder to restore things to a better complexion.

A REFORMER.

P. S. I may, at a future day, extend my views to the Marcus-Hook contract with the French captain; the Newcastle speculation, and the letters produced on that and the like occasions, the better to cover his designs; but his partners in the latter affair, not being so hardened in vice, acknowledged the fact, which proved his guilt, notwithstanding all his coverings, evasions and assertions to screen his actions, so much talked of at that time, and may proceed to take some notice of the money extorted, and held contrary to promise, for certain damages, and his second attempt now depending for the same purpose.

Doctor Morgan's Continuation.

CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG, chief baker to the army, being sworn before the court, deposed,

THAT being at Lancaster, about the time when a great noise was first made of the sales of several pipes of Madeira wine from the stores of the general hospital, by doctor Shippen, director general, to the tavern keepers at Lancaster and Reading, and that the sick of the hospital suffered and died for want of it; he made it his business to enquire into the matter, and had the truth of those reports confirmed to him by the sick, and by the tavern keepers themselves, who purchased the wine: that, in particular, being at the house of John Hartman, tavern keeper at Reading, he called for a bottle of wine, but was asked a price that he deemed very extravagant, and thereupon reproached the landlord as contributing, by it, to the depreciation of the currency, and as an extortioner; but he assured him that doctor Shippen, from whom he bought it, made him pay such an advanced price, that he could not afford to sell it cheaper; that he went out of the house, and meeting doctor Shippen at the door with a number of the inhabitants of Reading, he told him of it, and what people said of his selling the hospital wines, adding, "Doctor Shippen you will be hanged for it;" that doctor Shippen replied, "Well I acknowledge I "did sell it, and what is that to you; the Congress "knew of it:" but took him on one side and said, "As I have satisfied the Congress, what need you to "concern yourself about it."

The court, upon this information, forbore to proceed in any further enquiry of Mr. Ludwig, on doctor Shippen's representing that this was a new witness that he had no previous notice of, and begging that he might not be allowed to proceed, which was granted. The court then adjourned for five weeks, and Mr. Ludwig was out of the way when the court met again, so that his further evidence was lost.

This Mr. Ludwig was the man, on whose testimony a baker was convicted of peculation and fraud, for selling flour "proper for the department," in a court of civil justice. It is no wonder if doctor Shippen felt trembling alive at the appearance of so upright and decisive a witness against him. From respect to the exalted rank of members of Congress, and the dignity of character, and inflexibility of justice, and impartiality it is incumbent on them to support, I persuade myself that no one person of the seven states that voted for doctor Shippen's re-appointment to office, knew that he had thus dared to involve any of that honourable body in an imputation of being sharers in his guilt, or of being capable of countenancing and protecting him in it.

The latter part of the fourth charge against doctor Shippen is, making false returns to the president of Congress, of the state of the hospitals and of the sick. I shall content myself, on this part of the charge, with referring to doctor Shippen's letter of January 19, 1778, to the president of Congress, in which he reported "That the hospitals were then in good order, that few died, and that no fatal disease prevailed at the time." This was opposed by the testimony of doctors Rush and Brown, physicians general, and of doctor Jacob Hall and others, who declared on oath that report to be false, and asserted the sickness, mortality and contagion to be then at the greatest height; that the hospitals were then in the worst order, the sick in want of many necessaries and comforts, which it was the duty of doctor Shippen to provide, which were easily procurable with money, and quite consistent with a soldiers life; that one half of the men that died might have otherwise been saved; that the hospital fever then raged with the most violence and proved most fatal, the number of sick being only diminished by the great number of deaths; and that the men perished with circumstances shocking to humanity.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON and a Pair of BAY HORSES.

Enquire of the Printers.

Twelve Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from off the Commons, three MARES; one a dark brown, about 13 hands high, rising 7 years old, with a long switch tail; was lost some time last March. The other a black, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, has a few white hairs on her forehead, had a lock on one of her fore feet, with a log or wood hanging to it; was lost last June. The other white, about 14 hands and a half high, with a switch tail, rising 7 years old; was lost about the 10th of October. Whoever gives intelligence of any of said Mares, so as the owner may have them again, shall have One Hundred Dollars for each of them, and if stolen, Three Hundred Dollars for each one, paid by me, JAMES DURANT, Butcher, living near the New Play-house, or WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding Militia in the ſouthern department, dated October 6th, 1780.

" I have the mortification to inform you, that Lord Cornwallis has at length made his Head-Quarters in Charlotte, when he arrived the 26th ult. not without oppoſition from colonel Davie our gallant partizan, with a few light troops, who diſputed the paſſage of the enemy, wherein captain George Locke, with one or two others, unfortunately fell.

" I have ſmall parties of obſervation in every diſaffected quarter. The tories, at preſent, are quiet, except about 500, who plunder the country under pretence of being part of their king's army, and even thoſe apprehend great danger. Colonel Davie with a ſmall detachment of my brigade ſurprized 100 of them two miles in the rear of the enemy's lines three days before they left Wax ſaws,—killed fourteen on the ſpot, wounded near forty, and brought off fifty horſes, and as many ſaddles, and a number of guns, without the loſs of a man.

" Lord Cornwallis dined with old Mr. M'Cree, three miles from Charlotte, four days ſince.——Captain Dixon, whom I had ſent with fifty men as a guard on that quarter, viſited the family the ſame evening and brought off the old gentleman, his ſons Robert, John, Richard and David, together with the famous tory colonel Roberts, one regular quartermaſter and eleven of the red coats. Parſon M'Cree, the other ſon, appears to be our friend.

" Yeſterday three hundred Britiſh troops, with fifty waggons, advanced to Mr. Bradley's on Long-Creek, (eight miles N. W. of Charlotte) in order to take in forage. Twenty rifle men, detached to that quarter for a particular purpoſe, fired on the enemy, who retreated with great precipitation and took off their waggons empty."

Extract of another letter, dated October 11th, 1780.

" I have the pleaſure to inform you that colonel Ferguſon, ſo much adored by the tories and Britiſh, with one hundred and fifty of his men, were killed in the action on the ſummit of King's Mountain; among the ſlain is the noted tory colonel Vezey Huſband. Eight hundred and ten, including almoſt all their leaders, are our priſoners, and on their way to Virginia under a proper guard.

" Captain Dixon is a good partizan. By him and others the enemy's foraging parties ſuffer daily.

" I have ſent about forty priſoners to Head-Quarters.

" The enemy, I believe, were preparing to advance, but hope they are now diſconcerted. Should the victorious militia join us, his Lordſhip would do well to recollect the fate of Burgoyne. About ſixteen or ſeventeen days paſt colonel Davie and myſelf, with five hundred horſe, half ſtarved, and three hundred infantry, have been on hard duty, within leſs than eighteen miles of the enemy's main body, changing our poſition every night, to guard againſt ſurprize.

" Incloſed I ſend you a proclamation iſſued in Charlotte."

NORTH CAROLINA.

By the right honourable CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the enemies to his majeſty's government, continuing to practice every artifice and deceit to impoſe upon the minds of the people, have as induſtriouſly as falſely propagated a belief among the people of this country, that the King's army indiſcriminately makes war, and commits ravages upon the peaceable inhabitants, and thoſe who are in arms and open rebellion againſt his majeſty's authority: I think it proper, in order to remove ſuch falſe and injurious impreſſions, and to reſtore as much peace and quiet to the country as may be poſſible during the operations of war, hereby to aſſure the people at large, that all thoſe who come in to the poſts of his majeſty's army under my command, and faithfully deliver up their arms, and give a military parole to remain henceforth peaceably at home, doing no offence to his majeſty's government, will be protected in their perſons and properties, and be paid a juſt and fair price in gold or ſilver for whatever they may furniſh for the uſe of the King's army; it being his majeſty's moſt gracious wiſh and intention rather to reclaim his deluded ſubjects to a ſenſe of their duty, and obedience to the laws, by juſtice, and mercy, than by the force and terror of his arms.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, in Charlotte Town, this twenty-ſeventh day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and in the twentieth year of his majeſty's reign.

CORNWALLIS.

By his lordſhip's command,
J. MONEY, aid-de-camp.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, Auguſt 1780.

Copy of lord Cornwallis's letter to lieutenant colonel Neiſbet Balfour, commanding at Ninety-Six.

" I have given orders that all the inhabitants of this province, who have ſubſcribed and taken part in the revolt, ſhould be puniſhed with the greateſt rigour; and alſo thoſe who will not turn out, that they may be impriſoned, and their whole property taken from them or deſtroyed. I have alſo ordered, that compenſation be made, out of their eſtates, to the perſons who have been injured by them. I have ordered in the moſt poſitive manner, that every militia man, who has born arms with us and afterwards joined the enemy, ſhall be immediately hanged. I deſire you will take the moſt rigorous meaſures to puniſh the rebels in the diſtrict in which you command, and that you will obey, in the ſtricteſt manner, the directions I have given in this letter relative to the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed,) CORNWALLIS."

AWAKE YE DISAFFECTED;
SHAKE OFF YOUR DELUSION;
BE WISE, AND REFORM.

IT is a favorite doctrine, which you and your ſeducers ſtrenuouſly inculcate, that the arms of Britain are employed, not for the deſtruction, but for the protection of this country. Do you not, in defiance of the cleareſt evidence, affect to perſiſt in this error? In vain has it been denounced by royal commiſſioners, that ſince your country cannot be ſubdued, it ſhall be deſolated. In vain do you ſee, from the north to the ſouth, the flames lighted up by the united hands of Savages and Britons; your churches, cities, towns, and villages laid in aſhes; your citizens and huſbandmen ſlaughtered, or conſigned to ruin and diſtreſs. And, oh! what modeſty would wiſh to conceal, can you ſtill be inſenſible of the violations repeatedly offered to the tender the defenceleſs ſex, whom even ſavages know how to revere. Do you not perceive, that injuries ſo unpardonable muſt fix an inſuperable barrier to a reconciliation with the oppreſſors; and that they can only be prompted to theſe outrages by malice and a thirſt for plunder? yet you obſtinately perſevere in your infatuation. What reaſons do you aſſign for your attachment to ſo cruel an enemy? you are driven to aſcribe all the barbarities which are daily perpetrated to Indians, or to intemperate or enraged partizans; you lament them; but you are perſwaded that they are not approved by your gracious King; nor countenanced by his great and confidential miniſters or military commanders. Often have you been told, that neither the King or his miniſters, in one ſingle inſtance, have reprobated the unexampled outrages which have ſtained his arms, and incurred the odium of mankind. On the contrary, from the imperious Vaughan, to the ſycophantic Butler, the vileſt incendiaries have been promoted and rewarded, rewarded for actions which cannot be remembered without horror; and which will draw down curſes on the authors and their advocates, as long as a tear ſhall remain for ſuffering innocence.

Lord Cornwallis may claim an exalted rank amongſt Britiſh foes for honour and humanity. Beſides the advantages of birth and education, which ought to inſpire liberal and benevolent ſentiments, he has in his favour an official teſtimonial from his royal maſter's immediate repreſentative, ſir Henry Clinton. In a letter of the 9th ult. to THE ILLUSTRIOUS CHEIF, whoſe private and military perfections, mark him at once as the favourite of Heaven and the Saviour of his country, ſir Henry aſſerts " that he is well acquainted " with lord Cornwallis's humanity: that he cannot en- " tertain the leaſt apprehenſion that he will ſtain the " luſtre of his King's arms by acts of cruelty" (covered, alas as they are with guiltleſs blood, they admit of no additional ſtain) " and that he is incapable of " ſtraining the laws to take away the life or liberty," &c. &c.

Let then his lordſhip's conduct give you one more ſpecimen of Britiſh faith and clemency: and if you ſtill ruſh on your own perdition, never complain that you wanted, among innumerable proofs of treachery, cruelty and devaſtation, that which is now offered for your conviction.

The proclamation of the 27th of September, which uſhered his lordſhip into North-Carolina, appears indeed to breath the ſpirit of conciliation and humanity. Protection and ſafety, without exception, are offered to the people at large, on condition that they ſubmit to his power, by a voluntary ſurrender of their arms, and " by remaining peaceably at home," it being, adds his lordſhip, " his majeſty's moſt gracious wiſh and intention, rather to reclaim his deluded ſubjects to a ſenſe " of their duty and obedience to the laws by juſtice " and mercy, than by the force of his arms."

Infatuated as you are, you will imagine that in thoſe profeſſions his lordſhip was ſincere. But turn, however reluctantly, your Eyes for a moment to South-Carolina. There his Lordſhip and his coadjutors, had practiſed the ſame acts to blind and delude; there too they had promiſed protection and ſafety; there they had ſealed theſe engagements by a capitulation, and other acts, the moſt ſolemn and ſacred among all Nations; but when, fluſhed with a tranſient ſuperiority, they imagined a ſolid footing was eſtabliſhed, and that they had no more to hope from the acquieſcence, or to fear from the reſentment, of the unhappy people who had fallen under their power; the ſcene was changed—By an arbitrary Edict, at which Nero would have bluſhed, all the inhabitants, without diſtinction, who had taken part in the preſent glorious Revolution; nay, all who would not baſely renounce their principles, and become active traytors and parricides, are condemned to the moſt rigorous puniſhment; their whole property is wreſted from them, or deſtroyed. As for the individuals, who from terror and compulſion had joined their impious arms, and afterwards, from a ſenſe of duty, returned to the cauſe of their injured country; they are conſigned to military execution. Gracious Father of Mercies! without the form of tryal; without a moment for reflection; without reſpect to age, or number, or circumſtances, they are " ordered immediately to be hanged!" ſuch a flagrant violation of the rights of humanity, of the principles of juſtice, of the obligations of truth and honour, requires no comment. Read and judge for yourſelves.

If you obſtinately continue, againſt the loud calls of duty, to kiſs the hand which is reeking with the blood of your countrymen; the time may come, when, in juſt puniſhment, that very hand may plunge the dagger into your own vitals. But, whatever may be your fate, in proportion to the weight of oppreſſion, the patriot is elevated above the regard of eaſe or intereſt, nobly ſtrugling againſt every impediment, he flies to arms. The ſouthern ſtates are at this hour covered with hoſts of heroes, determined to reſcue their country from the bondage to which it is devoted. By their victories and ſucceſſes a glorious proſpect opens to view: Cornwallis already ſeeks his ſafety by a precipitate flight; and North-Carolina groans no more under his tyranny.

THE GHOST OF MONTGOMERY.

Copy of a letter from major general Smallwood, date New-Moravian-Town, October 16th, 1780.

" Dear Sir,

" On my route to the Yadkin I was informed, on the 14th inſtant, at captain Lindſay's, about twelve miles ſouth of Guilford court-houſe, that the tories in the upper part of ſurry county had embodied and marched down through Richmond to the old Moravian-Town, with a view to croſs at the Shallow Ford, in their way to join the Britiſh; their ſtrength was reported to be nine hundred.

" On their way they plundered, diſarmed and paroled many of the inhabitants; and determined to impriſon and carry off others who had been more obnoxious.—This induced me to march with all poſſible expedition to this place, with an intention to attack and intercept them.

" I arrived here about 12 o'clock yeſterday, and immediately ſent out ſcouts to obtain more certain intelligence of their real ſtrength and ſituation, and in the interim aſſembled about two hundred militia volunteer horſe, moſtly with riffles, and propoſed marching at 10 o'clock laſt night, in order to ſurpriſe them at break of day this morning, as I was well aſſured they could have no intelligence of the continental horſe in this quarter; but upon the return of my ſcouts laſt evening they informed me, the enemy had attempted to croſs the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin river, about 15 miles from the Moravian Towns, the day before, when they were attacked and defeated by major Cloyd, with one hundred and ſixty of the Virginia and Carolina militia, juſt as colonel Paiſley, who had been detached with three hundred and eighty men from Sumner's camp, had arrived within a mile of the ſcene of action. Fifteen of the tories were found dead, and four wounded; but it is ſuppoſed they loſt more, as theſe were found ſcattered in the woods. Our loſs was one captain killed, and four privates wounded. No priſoners were taken, the tories being well mounted made their eſcape in that woody part of the country; but I have ordered the volunteer militia in purſuit, and make no doubt they will fall in with many of them. I have directed colonel Paiſley to return with his detachment to Camp, for which place I ſhall march immediately with the cavalry.

I am, &c.

John Penn, eſquire, member of the board of war, North-Carolina.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office in Market ſtreet,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, and next door but one to Meſſieurs Lawrence and Budden's ſtore. For further information pleaſe to apply to the Printers. November 3, 1780.

To be Sold by private Sale,

TWO large well finiſhed BRICK HOUSES with three ſmall Tenements and a good Stable adjoining, all in good order, ſituated on the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and South-ſtreets, ground-rent 12l. ſterling per annum. A Houſe and Lot on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ground-rent 23s. per annum. Two Brick Houſes, with a large Lot on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. A Country Seat with about 21 acres of Land on Paſſyunk road, about one mile from the city. A piece of near 6 acres and a half of Land on Germantown road, about one mile and a half from the city. A piece of 12 acres of Upland and Meadow Ground, about 4 miles from the city. A Lot of Ground 20 feet front and 180 feet deep on the north ſide of Race ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. Alſo a number of other Houſes, Plantations and Lands for ſale. For a particular deſcription and terms of ſale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city one; of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two ſtory ſtone Houſe, log ſtable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very ſuitable for a tradeſman, as it is a very thick ſettled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Lots, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Briſtol townſhip, near Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the tenth of October, 1780, a black MARE, about 10 years old, trots; has a rough mane, a lump on the top of her head where the bridle buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare, paid by me, living at the Crooked-Billet, Philadelphia county.

RICHARD KENEDY.

The honourable FREDERICK A. MUHLENBURGH, esquire, is chosen speaker of the house of assembly of this state, and SAMUEL STERRET, esquire, clerk: Mr. Paine, the late clerk, having informed the house that, as he had undertaken to write the History of the Revolution, it would be impracticable for him to attend the duty of that office.

By accounts from general Gates's Head-quarters, at Hillsborough of the 18th of October we learn, that Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of col. Ferguson's defeat, suddenly evacuated Charlotte on the 12th ult. at four o'clock in the afternoon, and had already retreated eleven miles when the last accounts were received. A considerable party of light troops were close in their rear, and had taken twenty waggons loaded with provisions and stores. By this conveyance we have a confirmation that col. Clark, with a body of South-Carolina and Georgia militia had surprized and taken Augusta, at the very instant the commandant was holding a treaty with the southern Indians. Col. Clark defeated the British and Indians, and loaded 300 horses with the goods and presents collected at that post: among the prisoners are said to be several British officers and col. Thomas Brown, lately appointed superintendant of Indian affairs in the southern department, in the room of John Stuart, esquire, deceased. We also learn, that the British are now prosecuting the war with the greatest rigour in such parts of South-Carolina as they at present occupy; accounts mention upwards of 200 houses being burnt in one district, and the inhabitants, women and children, turned out naked to shift for themselves, with no other reason assigned than that the men were not at home, and therefore supposed to have taken arms against them; and that every house in the neighbourhood of George-Town, except three, had been burnt or destroyed. This shews what dependence is to be placed on British proclamations or promises, and the boasted humanity of Lord Cornwallis will be found similar to that of their other commanders, who destroyed Norfolk, Charles-Town, Falmouth, Fairfield, Springfield, and lately many of the settlements in the neighbourhood of Albany. When these and other wanton acts of cruelty, which the British have exercised in America, during the present contest are seriously considered, they cannot fail of producing in the minds of the impartial part of mankind a reflection on their national character: their wars in Ireland, Scotland, the East and West Indies, have been all carried on with a like degree of barbarity: Limerick, the Highlands of Scotland, Bengal, Mexico, St. Vincents, have all bore testimony to the truth of this observation, and yet their generals and officers are constantly holding out to America ideas of their humanity, which their every day's practice is constantly giving the lye to; how much longer our forbearance to retaliate will last, is a question that seriously concerns us all.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated October 22, 1780.

"This morning we received information, by express, that a large fleet of British ships had made their appearance in our bay, and this afternoon we hear from general Nelson, that they had already landed, and taken possession of Kemp's landing with a party of horse.

The governor and council are adopting the most vigorous measures to prevent the enemy from getting a footing in the state, and I shall march to-morrow with about 1500 men, to oppose their penetrating into the country. We shall come to blows very soon I expect, and the hardest fend off. I am much pleased to see that the inhabitants of all ranks are ready to turn out to oppose the enemy."

Extract of another letter from the same place, October 24, 1780.

"We have nothing at present but wars and rumors of wars. The enemy, if report could be credited, have landed in a thousand places at once; but the fact is, they have taken Kemp's landing, and the Great Bridge. I am now parading the troops at this post, and shall march to-morrow morning for Cabbin Point, with about 1000 men. The governor and council have promised me that they will have 10,000 men in the field in a little time, and I hope something will be done for the honour of the old dominion."

A gentleman just arrived in town hath communicated to us the following sketch of important intelligence, the substance of which was published at Richmond a few days ago, in a supplement to the Virginia Gazette, viz. That a French fleet, with 6000 troops had arrived at Sunbury, in Georgia, 40 miles southward of Savannah—That three British men of war, consisting of the Vigilant of 64 guns, and two frigates, had been captured off Charlestown bar, it is probable by a part of the French fleet in those seas---That George Town, in South-Carolina, had been taken by a party of the Americans---That 500 of Tarlton's British legion had been lately killed and wounded---The same gentleman adds, that the governor of Virginia had received a dispatch from general Nelson, advising him of the re-embarkation of the British troops, which lately landed in the lower parts of that state, and that the whole armament of the enemy had hastily left Chesapeake.

§†§ The Committee appointed by the Whig Associators are requested to meet on Thursday the 9th inst. at VI o'clock in the evening, at the house of Colonel Lewis Farmer, where it is hoped every member will be punctual in attending; at which time those gentlemen who are entrusted with the Association Papers, are desired to deliver them in.

N.B. There will be a General Meeting of the Associators on Saturday the 11th inst. the hour and place to be appointed in a future notice.

*** The OFFICERS of the PHILADELPHIA MILITIA, are requested to meet on Monday next, at Two o'clock, for military purposes, near James Burns's, on the Commons, they having agreed to meet the First Monday of every month.

In CONGRESS, October 14, 1780.

RESOLVED, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Major General the Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis in the state of Maryland, with the following Inscription;

Sacred to the Memory of

The Baron de Kalb,

Knight of the Royal Order of Military Merit,
Brigadier of the Armies of France,
And
Major General in the Service of the United States of America.
Having served with Honour and Reputation for three Years,
He gave a last and glorious Proof of his Attachment to the Liberties of Mankind and the Cause of America,
In the Action near Cambden, in the state of South-Carolina,
On the 16th of August, 1780;
Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland & Delaware Lines against superior Numbers,
And animating them by his Example to Deeds of Valour,
He was pierced with many Wounds, and
On the 19th following expired, in the 48th Year of his Age.
The CONGRESS of the United States of America,
In Gratitude to his Zeal, Services and Merit,
Have erected this Monument.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Generals Smallwood and Gist, and to the Officers and Soldiers of the Maryland and Delaware Lines; the different Corps of Artillery; Colonel Porterfield's and Major Armstrong's corps of Light Infantry, and Colonel Armand's Cavalry; for their bravery and good conduct, displayed in the action of the 16th of August last, near Cambden in the state of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to such of the Militia Officers and Soldiers who distinguished themselves by their valour on that occasion. Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN the year 1778, when the alliance was formed with France, the people of this country were weak enough to believe that the controversy was at an end; peace and halcyon days were before us; and almost every man, forgetting the public interest, began to consider only how he should provide for himself. Another effect of this vain dream of victory was, that too many were anxious to shew their moderation, their magnanimity and clemency towards such of their countrymen as had favoured the enemy during the contest. The effect of this delusion has been such as a wise man ought to have foreseen. We have declined in our exertions; the public has been plundered of its wealth; the enemy have persevered in distressing us; and what is most provoking of all, the tories rise upon our indulgence and abuse and insult us to our faces. I am one of those who always thought it in vain to contend with foreign enemies if we could not crush our own domestick foes: yet, such has been the course of things during two years past, that a whig has been a cheap and despicable character, while tories, half tories, peculators and villains have been the only people in reputation: will it be believed by posterity? Nay, more, these are the men who have been most readily entrusted with power. I hate those whigs who love all tories, and hate all other whigs beside themselves. Nobody ought to be trusted but such as are unquestionable whigs, and all the rest ought to be made slaves: yes, slaves; for they love slavery: they ought to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water; incapable of holding lands or goods any longer than until the public wanted them: every thing the public wanted should be taken from them, and they should be kept at work to earn more against the time the public needed more. Many of them have done nothing: true: but it is high time they were made to do something. If they will not assist their country in one way they should be made useful in another way: away with the cold councils we have pursued; our country is in danger; the enemy is at our doors: the public cause is distressed: we ought not to hesitate, but devote the tories and their property, at once, to the public safety. It was not by nursing enemies in their bosom that the Swiss defended their country. Pym and Hamden defended the liberties of England, by fining and confiscating the property of the rascally maliguants, the secret abettors of the tyrant. Why do we hesitate? We do not love to hang folks, and in fact a great many of these wretches are not worth hanging; but slaves they ought to be; their property out to be devoted to the public use. I would rather this were done than either be hanged or be a slave myself. The time is come; we need them; they are grown fat. The whigs are poor: it is high time the public necessities were relieved at the expence of the tories.

MILTON.

THE strange inattention and extraordinary neglect of Congress, to enquire into the conduct of Silas Deane before he absconded from America, was a means of sinking their reputation ever since; and their appointment of doctor Shippen after the proofs, on oath, of his selling hospital stores, has given their credit another blow. I am sorry to see the wounds given to a body who ought to have been delicately nice of their honour, for the sake of that public whom they represent, and that noble cause they are entrusted to conduct.

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

On THURSDAY, the Ninth day of November, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house, Will be Sold, by PUBLICK AUCTION, the Prize Sloop

ELIZABETH,

Retaken by the ship Saratoga, John Young, esquire, commander, now lying at Mr. Willing's wharf, with all her MATERIALS, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty.
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

Mountholly, Nov. 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts within three months from this date, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO healthy likely NEGROE MEN: they have been brought up to the Joiner's and Windsor-Chair businesses, and understand those branches. A reasonable time will be given the purchaser or purchasers, on giving security if required. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof.

N B They both have had the small pox.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of PETER GILL and MICHAEL DURNY, Bakers, is now dissolved; and those that have any demands against said Partnership, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts before the first of November next, that they may be settled for and paid: and all that is indebted to said Partnership are desired to pay off the same to prevent further trouble. Oct. 4.

Two Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday last, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, slim made and a little inclined to a yellow complection: had on when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, with square brass buckles in his shoes; his name PETER. Any person taking up and conveying said Lad to Mr JOHN MAISE, of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of necessary charges. All captains of ships are cautioned not to suffer said Negroe to proceed with them to sea.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons of this city, a BLACK COW, middling size, about four years old, white face, black circle round each eye, round hole in both ears, one supposed to be torn out, short crumpled horns, a brownish streak along the ridge of her back, some white on her belly. Whoever brings or gives information of the said Cow, that she may be had again, shall have the above Reward from JOHN STAPLER,
In Front street, between Market and Arch streets.

Wants a place as a Wet Nurse,

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk; who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Half a Guinea Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the 15th instant, (October) an apprentice Lad named DAVID STACKHOUSE, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, light coloured hair tied behind. Had on when he went away a fustian jacket with sleeves, one under vest, brown fustian breeches, white shirt, thread stockings, shoes and hatt: took with him a light coloured coat and vest, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, shall have the above reward.

JOSEPH HENSZEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

York County, October 10, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, the 25th of last month, a NEGRO MAN named JOE, about 25 years of age; about 6 feet high, a stout well made fellow: Had on when he went away, a greyish coloured coat and a brown jacket, the other cloaths are unknown; and is supposed to have a rifle gun with him. Whoever takes up or secures said Negro in any gaol in the state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid, by JAMES DILL.

To be Sold,

A WATER LOT, 94 feet front and 300 feet deep, extending from Swanson-street into the river Delaware; there are on the Lot two three-story brick Houses, a good Wharf, and the stone Walls and Roof of a Store house, formerly the estate of Benjamin Loxly. Also a convenient three story brick House, now in the tenure of Timothy Matlack, Esquire, in Fourth street, near Market street, and the frame House adjoining: The cellars are large and convenient, and the back buildings are extensive and commodious: The Lot is forty-four feet front and eighty eight feet deep. For terms apply to REUBEN HAINES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES DELAPLAINE, deceased, are requested to pay. And those who have legal demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts to be adjusted, by

Oct. 30. MARY DELAPLAINE, Administratrix.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON perfectly acquainted with Book-keeping in all its branches, is desirous of engaging in a Compting-house or Store. A line left with the Printers of this Paper, directed for A. B. will be carefully attended to.

This Day is PUBLISHED, by Order of CONGRESS, And TO BE SOLD, At

FRANCIS BAILEY'S,

PRINTING OFFICE, in Market-street, opposite the King of Prussia Tavern.

Proceedings of a Board of General Officers Held by Order of His Excellency General Washington, Respecting

JOHN ANDRE,

Adjutant General of the British Army, September 29th, 1780.

To which are appended, the several letters which passed to and from New-York, on the occasion, &c.

Four Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber having, at sundry times, suffered considerable damage from some malevolent persons, offers the above reward to any one who shall give information, so that the offender or offenders be brought to justice.

The injuries he has suffered, have been committed at the following times, viz.

In January, 1779, the lining of his chaise cut out, which was afterwards repeated. In March, the chaise again damaged, one of the wings taken away and the curtains cut; the windows of his dwelling house broke several times, by large stones, and his wife and family very much terrified; the gates unhanged, and the covering of the walls destroyed. In May, the barn and stables broke open, one of the horse's ears cut off, and the utensils in the barn destroyed and broke. And on the 23d of October, 1780, a hogshead of good cyder stove in. GRIFFITH JONES, Tanner in Germantown.

N. B. As it is probable the above intrats were committed in the presence of others, not immediately concerned, it is hoped they will give information, that such disturbers of the public peace may be brought to exemplary punishment. October 25, 1780.

Passiunk township, 26 of the 10 month, 1780.

WAS taken up, trespassing, about three weeks ago, Three stray COWS, viz. One spotted black and white, with a star in her forehead, and sundry ear marks difficult to describe. Also, one other, brindle, with white belley, white tail, white stroke across her shoulder and rump, and a star in her forehead, marked with a slit in the under side of each ear. The other a red, with a white belley and tail, and white stroke on her rump and across her shoulders. The owners of said CATTLE are desired to come, prove property and pay charges, and take them away within three weeks from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be sold for the same, by ISAAC WILLIAMS, living near Gray's ferry.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, about two weeks ago, a sorrel HORSE, rather inclining to a dun colour, switch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for his expences in three weeks from this date. October 27, 1780. JOHN WHITE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

One door above Walnut-street in Water-street, the following GOODS, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum by the hogshead or gallon, Sherry Wine by the quarter cask or gallon, Gin in cases, Box Sugars, Muscovado ditto in barrels, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Best No. 1 Sail Duck, Britannias, mens best London wool hats, English cloth, hearth furniture, buckle and scrubbing brushes, sweeping ditto home made, powder boxes, pouch barrels for privateers, and a variety of other Goods.

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. A large quantity of plain and japanned tin Ware of all kinds, some Pewter, English Cheese, Mustard of an extraordinary quality, Scotch Snuff manufactured in Glasgow; all to be sold cheap for cash. 3m.

Chester Goal, October 23d, 1780.

WAS committed to this goal, some time ago, a certain ROBERT M'DONEL, says he is a servant belonging to William Hayes, of Lancaster county, Londonderry township. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges and take him away, in the space of three weeks from this date, or else he will be sold for his fees.

Was committed to the said goal, about the 28th of September last, a negroe man named JACK, about five feet four inches high, a well set fellow, his age unknown, says that he run away from aboard some ship lying at Philadelphia; the name of the vessel unknown, and further says he belonged to one Burges Smith, living on Rapahanock river in old Virginia: his owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay his charges and take him away, or else he will be sold for his fees.

J. VAUGHAN, Goaler.

Was committed to the Goal, the 10th of this instant, a certain PATRICK GRANT, alias GRIMES, on suspicion of burning Jarret Doughart's house, late of Shearmans Valley, Cumberland county; and farther suspected for breaking Carlisle goal, and making his escape without standing tryal; taken up by David M'Lure, and committed by Evan Evans, esquire.

To be Sold,

A healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 22 years of age: she is fit for either town or country. Enquire of the printers.

To be LET, that elegant SEAT,

THE WOODLANDS,

With or without the FARMS belonging to the Tract; all lying between the Bridge and Mr. Gray's Ferry, on the west side of Schuylkil. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

EITHER in a store, compting-house, shop or office, or in any other way wherein it may be thought his abilities may answer, A middle aged MAN, who can be well recommended, writes a good plain hand, and can keep and cast up accounts. He has been accustomed to engross deeds and other writings upon parchment, and will undertake to coppy or transcribe writings at a moderate price. Any person who may want assistance in either of the above cases may, upon application to the Printers, be informed where he is to be found, or upon a line left at Mr. Humphreys's office, in Back-Horse alley, directed to A. B. they shall be immediately waited upon.

FOR SALE,

Three likely young Negroe

FELLOWS,

One of them an exceeding good Cooper, the other a Ostler, and the other has been used to the Sea. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS stopped by a Watchman, in Market-street, Two MEN with two boxes, supposed to be Glass; the men got away, which makes it suspected they are stolen. A TANYARD to be Let, and a quantity of good BARK to supply it, to be Sold. Also, a HORSE, and neat CHAIR with a top to it. Enquire of ALEXANDER CARLYLE.

Just OPENED and TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the north side of Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Owen Jones: By Wholesale and Retail.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths, Rattinets and Shalloons, Coatings and Knaps, Velvets and Velverets, Corduroys, Chintzes and Callicoes, Cambricks and Lawns, Cambrick and lawn Handkerchiefs, Plain and minuet Lawns, Plain and triming Gauze, Taffaties, Persians and Sarsnets, Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, Pins and Needles, Tapes and Thread, Linens, Diapers and Dimithies, Mock Marvals, Counterpains, Writing Paper. ALSO, Madeira and Claret Wines, Jamaica Spirit and West-India Rum: Which he will sell by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask and gallon.

THE subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts by the first day of December next, as he intends to move to Philadelphia.

Germantown, Octo. 19. OWEN FERRIS.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY, handy, honest well-grown NEGROE GIRL, about eighteen years of age, fit for either town or country. Enquire of the printers.

Excellent Congo TEA,

IN quarter-chests, to be sold by WILLIAM ALRICKS and Co. at their store in Water-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Brick TENEMENT and Lot of Ground, 18 feet front by 80 in depth, situate in Spruce-street, near the Romish church. For terms apply to Captain Allen M'Lane, or of Samuel M'Lane, Walnut-street, Philadelphia. Octo. 18, 1780.

FOR SALE, by

Alexander Foster,

At his store in Pine-street, between Front-street and Delaware,

A quantity of the best French Cocoa in bags. Also, a few hogsheads of good West-India Rum, and excellent Congo Tea, in quarter chests.

WANTED to hire by the month, A SMART black or white BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, at their store, in Race-street, CHOICE Loaf Sugar, manufactured in this city; and in a few days will be ready for sale single refined Loaf Sugar, Molasses, &c.

PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE three story brick HOUSE and LOT, situate in Second-street, four doors above Market street, and two brick HOUSES and LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Fifth-street, between Sassafras and Vine-streets, two stories high, with brick Kitchens; the title indisputable.

ALSO,

Two, two story BRICK HOUSES and two FRAME ditto, and LOTS of GROUND, situate in Spring-Garden, on the north side of Vine street, free from any incumbrance and the title good. For terms apply to Henry Dinker, junior, in Front-street between Market and Arch streets.

WANTED, immediately, as BAR-KEEPER, one that understands book-keeping and waiting. None need apply without a good recommendation. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY, at the Conestogoe-waggon.

Likewise a COOK that understands her business.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, but supposed to be the latter, from under Mr. Branton's shed, in the borough of Chester, on the night of the 10th instant, a bright Bay HORSE with a saddle and bridle on, eight years old last spring, about fourteen hands and a half high, paces, trots and canters well, shod before, and is branded on the near shoulder with a small horse-shoe. Whoever has taken up said horse, and will deliver him to the subscriber in Darby township, Chester county, or to Mr. Branton aforesaid, shall receive One Hundred Dollars, or for the horse and thief the above reward and reasonable charges paid, by JOHN ASH. Octo. 12.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent HARPSICHORD. Enquire of the printer.

Belleville, October 10, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late Quartermaster General's department, for contracts performed, and services done, under the direction of the subscriber, for the use of the United States, are requested to meet him in Easton, on the 10th day of November next, then and there to make a final settlement of their accounts, that he may be sooner enabled to present his accounts, and to do that justice to the good people in his late district, which the wisdom and justice of Congress have pointed out in their late resolutions.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, late D. Q. M. G.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the sloop called the Two Brothers, lately taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by John Young, (who as well, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill, &c. By order of the Judge,

Oct. 20. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Juniper Berries,

To be sold, by large or small quantities. Enquire of PHILIP DE HAAS, junior, At his Store, next door to General de Haas, in Third street, between Arch and Race-streets.

TO BE LET,

ON an improving lease, a three story BRICK HOUSE, in Lætitia court. For further particulars enquire of William Adcock, near the Court-house.

A Quantity of Brandy, dry Hides, white and brown Spanish Sugars in chests, Molasses in kegs, Rum, and a few pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks of Madeira Wine, to be sold by ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, BY ANDREW and JAMES CALDWELL,

MADEIRA Wine, Gin in cases, Jesuits Bark, Bohea, congo and green Tea, Cinnamon, Brimstone.

A neat Assortment of SILKS, consisting of Lutestrings, Modes, Persians and Sarsnets, Coloured and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, together with Oznabrigs, Raven Duck, white Thread, yard wide Linen, Needles, worsted and yarn Hose, mens Shoes. An Assortment of IRONMONGERY, fit for Ship Chandlers.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good second hand 7 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long. Also a 9 inch ditto, 190 fathoms long; and a quantity of BLOCKS, iron hoops and Junck.

Apply to WILLIAM BUDDEN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE NOVEMBER 7, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

LONDON, June 19.

THE debates in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, insensibly turned from particular objects to the general measures that had been pursued by administration, and the present aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell upon the ministry from several of the members in the opposition respecting Ireland, the disordered and convulsed state of the nation, and the core of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subjugating America. This attack roused the treasury bench and their friends, and at last brought up lord North. His lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that ministry had often been reproached for the unsuccessfulness of measures by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken government, and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had ministry resolved to continue that part of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and without any mild concessions, to have drove it to extremities, would these men have acquitted the measure? would they have employed their eloquence in favour of it? loudly as they complain of the continuance of the war, would they have justified the concession of thirteen states to be allied with our antient rival and enemy? Our affairs in America, continued his lordship, wear a brighter aspect. I would not be too sanguine, but we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the southern quarter. There are other circumstances to encrease those hopes: many in the revolted colonies, who appeared zealous to throw off their constitutional dependence on this kingdom, have since discovered themselves more attached to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, it is said, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not choose to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self-interest. Their enthusiasm has abated; they no more contend who shall be foremost in defence of their mad ideas of independence. They begin to quarrel, it is said, about their proportion of the taxes, and each one endeavours to shift as much as he can of this burden from his own shoulders to those of his neighbours, while their army has been unsupplied. Much has been said of the entire union of the revolted colonies, though their confederation is not complent, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the agents of Congress at Paris have given exagerated accounts of the resources of their constituents; they have been obliged to have continual recourse to France and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and cloathing. Allies so situated must soon become disagreeable to one another. Notwithstanding all the reforms made in the finances of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the last war, which were to have ceased in 1780: and that Mr. Necker cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of loans, which, considering the losses its commerce has sustained, cannot long continue." Upon the whole his lordship was persuaded that Parliament would persevere in such measures as must finally establish the honor and commerce of the nation, and the safety and tranquility of its dependencies.

Mr. Burk, colonel Barre, Mr. Dunning, spoke with great force in reply to his lordship: So did Charles Fox. One must have heard him to judge of the warmth and force of his speech on this occasion.--We can only give a sketch of it. He was severe in his sarcasms on the ministry respecting the affairs of Ireland, and the internal commotions of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and conceded with an air of meanness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "In their infatuated conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence: and however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin.

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprized the world with what they have dared, and what they have atchieved: the sound of applause from foreign nations, has reached them: such spirits are not easily quell'd: they have endured much for independence; they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been unsupplied, and fared hard: what has been the consequence? have they mutinied? have they disbanded? have they gone over to the enemy? nothing like it. Their GENERAL, like Cæsar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their leader and their cause.

The succours they have asked, and readily received from France shew, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all her resources, and with all the abilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt. Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what shall we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, increases in value every day: foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies: what an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their confederation, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually; we have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points while they think they are safe from our power, but press them with arms and they will be perfectly united: that partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble Lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in most, if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such unsupportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction!

I HEREBY inform the publick that I have erected a very compleat FULLING-MILL on the Branches of the Long-Green run, in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 15 miles from Baltimore town, which is now ready to work, and being much in want of a person to undertake the same, either on the shares or hire. The greatest encouragement will be given to such a person, by applying to the subscriber at said place. JAMES BOSLEY, of Charles.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the Rising Sun, a light coloured red COW, supposed to be old, the end of her tail as also her belly, white, likewise her fore feet, hind feet and face white, has two slits in her left ear. Whoever proves property, pays charges, may have her again. If the owner does not apply in a month's time, she will be sold to pay her expences. JACOB PAINTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford Township, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing eighty-six acres. There is a genteel new STONE HOUSE, with other considerable improvements on the premises. Enquire of

W. M'MURTRIE,

Who has for sale a crop of New Land TURNIPS.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGROE MAN, named KITT, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well sett, a little pock marked; had on a grey coloured cloth jacket and trowsers, took sundry other cloaths with him, has endeavoured to pass for a free man and signed the articles of the ship Confederacy. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him up to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol in the United States, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid, by DARREL LIVINGSTON.

N B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-street, in Chesnut-street, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will also attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horses, &c. at the Coffee-house, as usual.

He will be greatly obliged to those Gentlemen who favour him with their Business, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Dispatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-street,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of the State and Continental taxes, in the Northern Liberties, west part, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on the following estates, to wit, John Smith's, of Burlington, Peter Turner's, Mary Dutton's, and Joseph Fite's. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the above named persons, or their certain Attornies or Agents, discharge and pay the taxes as above justly due on said estates, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with costs, agreeable to the laws of this Commonwelth.

Given under our hands this 21st day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commissioners.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of North Ward, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on a lot situate on Market and Eighth streets, containing 48 feet 3 inches in breadth by 306 feet deep, the property of Peter Gaskell. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the said Peter Gaskell, his Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estate, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, the premises will be sold agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commissioners.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in East Marlborough, Chester county, on the 6th inst. October, A large Bay MARE, 9 years old, upward of 15 hands high, paces and trots, has a star in her forehead, her off hind foot white, black curled mane, and has a few grey hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up and secures the said Mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen and the Thief apprehended, so that he be brought to justice, Five hundred more, and reasonable charges, paid by

MORDECAI CLOUD.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ANDREW and JAMES CALDWELL,

MADEIRA Wine, Gin in cases, Jesuits Bark, Bohea, congo and green Tea, Cinnamon, Brimstone.

A neat Assortment of SILKS, consisting, of Lutestrings, Modes, Persians and Sarsnets, Coloured and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, together with Oznabrigs, Raven Duck, white Thread, yard wide Linen, Needles, worsted and yarn Hose, mens Shoes. An Assortment of IRONMONGERY, fit for Ship Chandlers.

HAGUE, August 2.

IT is assured, that the States General will treat as principal commissaries at the treaty of armed neutrality, with the three northern powers. It is also said, that their High Mightinesses have sent further instructions on that important business, to their ministers plenipotentiaries, who continue with the utmost speed their journey to Petersburgh. We talk already here about the conditions of that negociation, though without any certainty, as that affair is kept very secret, until it is brought to a conclusion.

Utrecht, Aug. 10. M. de Beaumarchais's ship Fer Rodrigue, is arrived at the Isle of Rhe from New England, having under convoy 11 American ships and four French, the cargoes of which consist chiefly of tobacco. That ship it is said, has also taken several prizes.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10. We have just received the news, that the Russian fleet, consisting of thirteen ships of the line and frigates, cast anchor yesterday before the port of the Texel: but as they are not come in, we cannot get their names.

LONDON, August 14.

Various conjectures are formed, respecting the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Downs. Many people are of opinion, they would not have ventured in our harbours, if they entertained any hostile designs, or if their errand was of a nature, that government did not approve of.

Advices are said to be received from admiral Geary, of his having gained intelligence of the combined fleets being seen cruizing between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre; and that he had called a council of war in consequence of it, when it was unanimously agreed to leave the Bay, and immediately proceed in quest of them: and as the wind was then exceeding fair, we have reason to expect some news of an action every hour.

Aug. 16. Yesterday some secret dispatches were sent off express from the admiral to the flag officers commanding at Portsmouth and Plymouth, supposed to be in consequence of the arrival of the Northern squadron in the channel.

Advice was received yesterday, at the admiralty, that the Russian admiralty, on being boarded by one of our cutters, assured the captain, that he should weigh anchor and proceed on his return to Russia, the moment the wind proved favourable.

Lord George Gordon is now indulged with pen and ink, but that only on condition that he does not correspond with any others than his brother and his counsel. His letters are all inspected by order of government. He is in very high spirits; but has been greatly affected whenever he heard of any of the executions of the rioters, and has been known to shed tears.

August 19. The list of the Russian fleet, just announced in the public prints, must impress one important truth on the mind of every reader, which is, that although Russia is fertile in men, it is not so in regard to naval officers: out of the fifteen ships of the line, four of them are commanded by British officers, as are also two of the four frigates. Thus we have not only taught them the road to maritime power, but even now, in this critical situation, six Britons conduct their ships to serve our enemies.

It has ever been the fate of Britain to have her services repaid with ingratitude; and to see those who owed most to her, not only look quietly on, while others attacked her, but basely join her assailants, and aid them in their attempts to undo her. —

The following bill being a subject of so much national importance, we are happy to have it in our power to communicate it to our readers.

A BILL (with the amendments) to secure the protestant religion in Great-Britain from any encroachments of popery, by more effectually restraining papists, or persons professing the popish religion from teaching or taking upon themselves the education or government of the children of protestants.

"WHEREAS the minds of many of his majesty's subjects have been disquieted, and apprehensions of the growth of popery in this kingdom have been entertained, from a belief that proselytes have from time to time been made to the church of Rome, by the means of the boarding, educating, or teaching the children of his majesty's protestant subjects in schools and places of education kept by papists, or persons professing the popish religion:

"For removing such apprehensions, and for the more effectually preventing any such unlawful practices for the future,

"May it please your Majesty,

"That it may be enacted: and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, if any papist, or person professing the popish religion, shall knowingly take upon him or herself, the education, teaching, instruction, as tutor, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress, or the boarding, for the purpose of education, of the child or children of any of his majesty's protestant subjects: or if after the said first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, any person, being a protestant, shall knowingly cause or suffer his or her child or children, or any child or children intrusted to his or her care or guardianship, (such child or children so intrusted not being the issue of popish parents) to be educated, taught, instructed, as aforesaid, or boarded, for the purpose of education, by or with any papist, or person professing the popish religion, every such person so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, by information or indictment, shall, upon such conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and such offender, so convicted as aforesaid, shall also be adjudged to suffer twelve months imprisonment:

"Provided also, and be it enacted, That no such prosecution shall be brought, except within six calendar months, after the said offence shall be committed."

The following clauses were inserted by the committee:

"Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the teaching the art or exercises of music, drawing, dancing, fencing or riding only, the school or academy where such arts or exercises shall be taught, and the names of the persons employed in teaching them therein, being registered, as is hereafter directed, and no protestant child or children who shall be there taught, being permitted to lodge or board therein, or in the same house with any such teacher, being a papist, or person professing the popish religion.

And be it enacted, That all schools or academies whatsoever, where the above mentioned arts or exercises shall be taught, and the names of the persons employed in teaching therein, shall be registered at the quarter sessions of the county, city, riding, or place in which the said schools or academies shall be kept.

"Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the giving lessons in the arts, sciences, exercises or languages, in any school, or academy kept by a person or persons being protestants, or in the private house of any person being a protestant, the persons so giving lessons not residing or boarding in the said school, academy, or house, respectively.

"And be it hereby further enacted, That one moiety, of all and every the penalties to be levied by virtue of this act, shall be paid to the prosecutor of such information or indictment, and the other moiety thereof to the poor of the parish in which the said offence shall be committed.

"Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to repeal, or in any manner invalidate, any of the laws now in being respecting papists, or persons professing the popish religion."

From the London Gazette, July 22.

Admiralty Office, July, 1780.

Extract of a letter from the honourable captain Waldgrave, of his majesty's ship La Prudente, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, July 18, 1780.

On the 4th instant being on a cruize with the Licorne in company, at ten o'clock A. M. cape Ortugal then bearing south and by west, distance 25 leagues, the Licorne made a signal for seeing a sail in the N. W. and a thick fog then dispersing, we discovered a large ship bearing down to us: I immediately made the signal to chace, soon after which, the chase hauling her wind, being then only six miles distance from us, we clearly discovered her to be a large frigate, which, from her construction, we concluded to be French.

As we had light winds and calms the whole day, it was half past eleven P. M. e're I found myself within close pistol shot of her. The signals she now made, both with rockets and lights, convincing me that she was an enemy, I immediately began to engage her: and at half past 4 A. M. she hauled down her colours to his majesty's ships La Prudente and Licorne.

She proved to be La Capricieuse, a French frigate, eight days from L'Orient, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32; complement 308 men. She was launched in March last, measured 1100 tons, and was one of the finest frigates I ever saw.

I am very sorry to say, that the condition of the prize was such (as their lordships may observe from the report of the survey) as rendered it impracticable to escort her to England. Indeed the very heavy loss I have sustained in the action, and unfortunately having 20 sick on shore, and many on board, made it absolutely impossible for me to give her the necessary assistance for that purpose; I therefore, after removing the prisoners, set her on fire.

Finding from the condition of my ship, the utter impossibility of executing my orders, I have therefore given directions to captain Cadogan, the commander of his majesty's ship Licorne, to put them into immediate execution.

Notwithstanding our seeming superiority, I hope the return of the killed and wounded will sufficiently evince, that my officers and ship's company have acquitted themselves in the most gallant and spirited manner. Indeed I feel 'tis impossible to do justice to their merits.

In justice to lieutenant Binks of the marines, I must beg leave to observe to their Lordships, that his party with the utmost steadiness and bravery, keeping up a regular and constant fire from beginning of the act on, 'till necessity called them to the great guns, where they shewed an equal share of spirit and good order.

But while I am thus giving those well deserved encomiums to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, I should feel myself in honour bound to give his enemies, on this occasion, the merits they are so truly deserving, did not the condition of their ship, and the heavy loss they have sustained, sufficiently speak their praises. I must beg leave to add, in honour of Mr. de Cherval, who commanded La Capricieuse at the time he surrendered, that the colours were not hauled down till the ship had five feet water in her hold.

Mons. de Ransanne and Mons. de Fontaine, the first and second captains, fell in the action: but as to their further loss, we are as yet ignorant, being unacquainted with the number of prisoners on board the Licorne: but from a rough calculation of their officers, they must have at least one hundred killed and wounded.

It is with infinite concern that I acquaint their lordships, that lieutenant Ellison stands foremost on the list of the wounded, having been severely bruised in the back, and his right arm carried off with a shot. I must beg leave to recommend his misfortune, and the great intrepidity he shewed during the action to their lordship's most particular attention.

A list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship La Prudente.

	Killed.
Mr. John Dismond, Mr. Richard Montgomery, Mr. Thomas England, Mr. William Dismond, midshipmen,	4
Seamen,	12
Marine,	1
Total	17

	Wounded.
Mr. Joseph Ellison, second lieutenant,	1
Mr. William M'Carty, midshipman,	1
Seamen,	25
Marines,	4
Total	31

Since dead of their Wounds.	
Seamen,	2
Marine,	1
Total killed and wounded.	43

LICORNE.

3 Killed; 7 Wounded.

I am, &c.

WM. WALDEGRAVE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (New-York) October 30.

His excellency our governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadier general Van Rensselaer at Fox's Mills, Sir John Johnson, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, crossing the country to the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk River, so closely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkemer, they left the river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their provision being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on so rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 24th British regiments, Hessian Yaugers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and Tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for 4 and 3 quarter inch shells, and one brass 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their rout, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's Mills.—Nearly all the prisoners, and all the Negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage.—Our principal loss is colonel Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body, before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Balls-Town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, esquire.

On his excellency's return to Albany, (by virtue of the act "subjecting all persons who shall come out from the enemy, and secretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by courts-martials, as spies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John M'Mullen and James Van Driefon, who were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was respited for a few days.

These villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of these gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in causing them to be apprehended and brought to justice.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Fair American captain Decatur, from a successful cruize. On his passage up the Delaware captain Decatur took a refugee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had advanced nearly as high as New-Castle, had done much mischief to the small craft in our bay, and did not submit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

The beginning of last week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an house in Front-street above Poole's Bridge fell down. Some men employed in removing the rubbish found the body of a man most terribly crushed. It is supposed he had suffered instant death by this dreadful accident.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Eustatia, October 3.

"There is some talk of a Dutch war. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will shortly have fifty ships, including frigates, ready for sea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the admiral's name is Krull. He returns the salute to all Americans. 'Tis said Continental vessels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled with privateers in the road: the admiral is very strict with them. He has seized a Dutch vessel that had been condemned and sold in one of the neighbouring islands for trading with the French."

†*† The Subscribers to the CITY ASSEMBLY the last season are requested to meet at the City Tavern on FRIDAY the 11th instant, at XII o'clock, on business of importance to them.

Paqua, Lancaster County, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS found in the baggage of two deserters, apprehended in Lancaster county, sundry Articles supposed to be stolen, among which are the following, viz. sundry remnants of Linsey, one remnant Wilton, one Buckskin, two Sheep skins and two women's Petticoats. Any person or persons proving property in the Articles so found, may have them by applying to

SAMUEL J. ATLEE, Lieutenant.

To the PRINTERS.

I send you for publication the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of colonel Thomas Procter, commanding officer of the Pennsylvania artillery, upon five charges exhibited against him by captain Andrew Porter, together with his excellency the Commander in Chief's sentiments of the malevolence of the prosecution.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS, October 30, 1780.

"At a general court-martial of the line, whereof colonel Bailey was president, on the 16th instant, colonel Thomas Procter, of the artillery, was tried on the following charges:

1st. For mustering men in his regiment as soldiers who were not actually doing the duty of soldiers, and returning them on command whilst doing the duty of servants, in his and other families in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. For discharging men from his regiment for sums of money.

3d. For fraud in settling his recruiting accounts.

4th. For signing a false certificate to a return for quartermaster's stores.

5th. For discharging a number of able-bodied men from his regiment, to the great prejudice of the service.

"The COURT are of opinion, That colonel Procter is NOT GUILTY of either of the charges exhibited against him, and do acquit him with honour.

"THE General entirely approves of the determination of the court, and cannot forbear remarking, That the prosecution on the part of captain Porter was VEXATIOUS, GROUNDLESS and ILLIBERAL. It is with pain too he has seen several instances for some time past where personal pique has given birth to prosecutions as unjust as they are indelicate and improper.

"Colonel Procter is released from his arrest."

On Friday the 10th instant, November, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, at the Town of Glouster, in New-Jersey, Will be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Prize Brig Rodney

(From Plymouth) and CARGO, And

Brig Rodney from Liverpool.

Their CARGOES consist of BRANDY and Red WINES in Pipes, Flour, Cordage, Claret, Queen's Ware, Soap, Candles, Hard Ware and sundry other Articles.

By order of the Court of Admiralty.
ZACHARIAH ROSSEL, Marshal.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee house, on SATURDAY November the Eleventh, at Twelve o'Clock,

FOR READY CASH,

A Chariot and Pair of Horses,

With HARNESS, &c. compleat, and in good Order:
Late the Property of BENEDICT ARNOLD;
Seized for the Use of this State, by
GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Esquire, } Agents, P. C.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday the 11th instant, November, at 11 o'clock, in the Forenoon, at the Coffee-house, A BAY

Horse with a Saddle and Bridle,

Suitable for the Carriage or the Saddle.

To be Sold,

A Forty-eight inch French Burr MILL STONE, and a SHARE in the City Library, very cheap. Enquire of William Van Phul, in Story-street, near Vine-street, Philadelphia. November 5.

Particular Advertisement.

THE reason of not having had it published before, was in hopes of prevailing with the persons suspected to return the things, they had fraudulently taken, and thereby prevent a publication, which might prove detrimental; but as methods to this purpose have been tried and failed; I am in hopes, hereby, a discovery may be made, in case some sober, well-minded person should happen to hear any thing of them; which will be most gratefully acknowldged, and besides A GUINEA as their Reward if the lost Articles should be found, which are—One Guinea in a small pocket-book, the coverings of brocaded silk, the lining white Persian, with three leaves of red cloth overcast at the edge with blue silk, on the smallest top leaf are the letters I. L. a small pair of scissars in a red leather case, and steel cork screw. The above were taken out of a small bureau. The things following were in a large portmanteau trunk, viz. A large fine diaper tablecloth figured with small diamonds and roses between; a very fine damask napkin a yard in length, each are marked with an H. but might have been picked off perhaps; two remnants of bag holland, each containing half yard and half quarter; a thick muslin half handkerchief, and two pair of fine cotton stockings with large flowered clocks, taken in at the seams and feet, marked B. S. No. 5 and 3.

N. B. The above things were taken some time in the month of August last, while the owner boarded at the house near William Cooper's ferry; and as she is extremely loath to hurt the family, who appear as honest people, yet can be upon oath that they were taken when she was there: she would therefore be very glad if this mistery of iniquity could be unfolded by some candid informer, in order to remove all suspicion from any who are innocent. Intelligence will be received by the Printer of this advertisement, who is appointed to give the Reward as promised.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of the subscriber, in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Ford, on Sunday night, the 29th of October, A light, two horse WAGGON, the sides boarded and painted red, the fore wheel, on the off side, has one new fellow, and two spokes lately put in the body, has a considerable rise forward, it is about half worn, the paint on the sides dull.

The same Night was stolen from Cephas Bartleson, at Swedes-Ford, Upper Merion township, Two Bridle Halters, the one lately mended between the rings by the bitt; two Leather Collars; two pair of Quoilers with iron treces, the traces twisted links, with breast chains and hames. Whoever will secure the said Waggon and Gears, and give information to the subscriber, so that they may be restored, shall have the above Reward. JOHN BAYARD.

Lately IMPORTED and now for SALE, by

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his STORE in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia, viz.

SUPERFINE, Fine, Middling and Coarse BOULTING CLOTHS, German Scythes and Straw Knives, Spinning-wheel Irons, Iron Lamps and Waggon Screws, Rifles and Gun Barrels; A large Assortment of Plain Irons, German Bibles and Psalm Books. Likewise, A number of elegantly finished SWORD and HANGER BLADES, with the Devices on them of the Standards of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalion of City Militia. Also, A Quantity of Raven's and Russia Duck, Brown Holland and Oznabrig by the piece.

At said STORE is likewise for SALE, by

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Wholesale and Retail,

Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriff WINES; Spirits, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Salt, and a Quantity of 4, 6, 9 and 12 pound Cannon Ball.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three story BRICK HOUSE, Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almost new, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; situated in Fourth street, next door to where Mr. George Meade lives. Enquire of Wm. Williams, Front street, below Almond-street.

ALL persons that have any demands against the subscriber, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are desired to furnish him with their accounts, and those indebted to make payment and oblige their humble servant, THOMAS HALE. Nov. 3.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Newcastle, upon Delaware, for the instruction of Youths in Latin and Greek languages. His long experience in the education of youth, being Rector of Wilmington Academy from its first foundation, will, he apprehends, sufficiently recommend his Seminary to public notice. Such young Gentlemen as wish to be admitted, he attempts likewise to teach, on a new, easy and simple plan, that important, but too much neglected part of education, the speaking and writing the English language grammatically and elegantly. Strict attention will be paid, as well to the heath and morality of his pupils, as to their proficiency in literature.

SAMUEL ARMOR.

Good Accommodations may be procured in the town at reasonable rates. Newcastle, Nov. 1.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Roxborough township, the 14th of September last, A BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead and lost one of his eyes. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN LEVERING.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good second hand 7 inch CABLE, 120 fathom long. Also a 9 inch ditto, 190 fathoms long; and a quantity of BLOCKS, iron hoops and Junck.

Apply to WILLIAM BUDDEN.

Twelve Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from off the Commons, three MARES; one a dark brown, about 13 hands high, rising 7 years old, with a long switch tail; was lost some time last March. The other a black, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, has a few white hairs on her forehead, had a lock on one of her fore feet, with a log or wood hanging to it; was lost last June. The other white, about 14 hands and a half high, with a switch tail, rising 7 years old; was lost about the 10th of October. Whoever gives intelligence of any of said Mares, so as the owner may have them again, shall have One Hundred Dollars for each of them, and if stolen, Three Hundred Dollars for each one, paid by me, JAMES DURANT, Butcher, living near the New Play-house, or WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

One door above Walnut-street in Water-street, the following GOODS, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum by the hogshead or gallon, Sherry Wine by the quarter cask or gallon, Gin in cases, Box Sugars, Muscovado ditto in barrels, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Best No. 1 Sail Duck, Britannias, mens best London wool hats, English cloth, hearth furniture, buckle and scrubbing brushes, sweeping ditto home made, powder boxes, pouch barrels for privateers, and a variety of other Goods.

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. A large quantity of plain and japanned tin Ware of all kinds, some Pewter, English Cheese, Mustard of an extraordinary quality, Scotch Snuff manufactured in Glasgow; all to be sold cheap for cash. 3m.

WHEREAS by a late Resolve of the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, The Subscriber is appointed PUBLIC AUCTIONEER for the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia; and has opened a STORE, in Second street, a few doors above Vine-street, formerly occupied by Mr. James Loughead, as a Vendue-store, where all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandize will be received for Public Sale. Any person favouring him with their Business, may expect the utmost and steady Attention paid to it, by their humble Servant, ALEXANDER BOYD.

November 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET, intending very shortly for Europe, requests all Persons indebted to him to discharge their Accounts immediately, and those to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for Sale, West-India Rum, Sugars and Molasses; Also, A few Pipes of excellent Madeira, which he will dispose of very low for Cash.

On Thursday next,

At XII o'clock, at the Coffee-House, will be sold by Public Auction, the Prize Sloop

ELIZABETH,

Retaken by the ship Saratoga, John Young, esquire, commander, now lying at Mr. Willing's wharf, with all her MATERIALS, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty.
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

Chester Goal, October 23d, 1780.

WAS committed to this goal, some time ago, a certain ROBERT M'DONEL, says he is a servant belonging to William Hayes, of Lancaster county, Londonderry township. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges and take him away, in the space of three weeks from this date, or else he will be sold for his fees

Was committed to the said goal, about the 28th of September last, a negroe man named JACK, about five feet four inches high, a well set fellow, his age unknown, says that he run away from aboard some ship lying at Philadelphia; the name of the vessel unknown, and further says he belonged to one Burges Smith, living on Rapahanock river in old Virginia: his owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay his charges and take him away, or else he will be sold for his fees.

J. VAUGHAN, Goaler.

Was committed to the Goal, the 10th of this instant, a certain PATRICK GRANT, alias GRIMES, on suspicion of burning Jarret Doughart's house, late of Shearmans Valley, Cumberland county; and farther suspected for breaking Carlisle goal, and making his escape without standing tryal; taken up by David M'Lure, and committed by Evan Evans, esquire.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, about two weeks ago, a sorrel HORSE, rather inclining to a dun colour, switch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for his expences in three weeks from this date. October 27, 1780. JOHN WHITE.

Passiunk township, 26 of the 10 Month, 1780.

WAS taken up, trespassing, about three weeks ago, Three stray COWS, viz. One spotted black and white, with a star in her forehead, and sundry ear marks difficult to describe. Also, one other, brindle, with white belley, white tail, white stroke across her shoulder and rump, and a star in her forehead, marked with a slit in the under side of each ear. The other a red, with a white belley and tail, and white stroke on her rump and across her shoulders. The owners of said CATTLE are desired to come, prove property and pay charges, and take them away within three weeks from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be sold for the same, by ISAAC WILLIAMS, living near Gray's ferry.

Four Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber having, at sundry times, suffered considerable damage from some malevolent persons, offers the above reward to any one who shall give information, so that the offender or offenders be brought to justice.

The injuries he has suffered, have been committed at the following times, viz.

In January, 1779, the lining of his chaise cut out, which was afterwards repeated. In March, the chaise again damaged, one of the wings taken away and the curtains cut; the windows of his dwelling house broke several times, by large stones, and his wife and family very much terrified; the gates unhanged, and the covering of the walls destroyed. In May, the barn and stables broke open, one of the horse's ears cut off, and the utensils in the barn destroyed and broke. And on the 23d of October, 1780, a hogshead of good cyder stove in. GRIFFITH JONES, Tanner in Germantown.

N. B. As it is probable the above insults were committed in the presence of others, not immediately concerned, it is hoped they will give information, that such disturbers of the public peace may be brought to exemplary punishment. October 25, 1780.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON and a Pair of BAY HORSES.

Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold,

A healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 22 years of age: she is fit for either town or country. Enquire of the printers.

Philadelphia, October 1 : 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Laurence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Laurence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Laurence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43-acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land ſituate in Whitepain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Tailor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutrey, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, Jun.

One third part of an 18-acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of woodland adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of 10 acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenters ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

Sundry frames adjoining each other, ſituate in Third ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, 94 feet in length by 20 feet broad, one ſtory high; late of the Britiſh army.

All which will be ſold at the Court-houſe of this city, the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth. GEORGE SMITH,] Agents
4 WILLIAM M'MULLIN,] P.C.

Port of Philadelphia, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Chambers of his Honour the Judge, in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 11th of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſhip SUSANNAH and her Cargo, burthen about 300 tons, lately commanded by George Parker, taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by MATTHEW LAWLER, (qui tam, &c) To the intent, that the owners thereof or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge.

Oct. 30. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Would take charge of a School,

A Young GENTLEMAN, whoſe inſtructions in Engliſh Grammar, the Latin, Greek and French Languages; alſo, Writing and Arithmetick, have been univerſally approved of in ſeveral places where he has had the tuition of Gentlemen's Children. Gentlemen who would employ ſuch a perſon in the city, or any county contiguous thereto, they may ſhortly ſee him, with credentials of his education, abilities and character, by leaving their names and places of abode with the Printers. Philadelphia, Octo. 25, 1780.

Kent county, State of Maryland, Octo. 21, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Hard Money or Continental at the Exchange,

A SHIP on the ſtocks, at the ſubſcriber's ſhipyard, on Langford's-bay, of the following dimenſions, viz. 71 feet by the keel, ſtrait rabbit, 26 feet beam, 12 feet in the hold, 26 inches dead-riſe, intended to have 4 feet and a half waiſte, and is to be pierced for 22 guns. She is built all of oak timber and plank, the latter 2 inches and a half thick, and conſtructed for faſt ſailing: ſhe has a long floor and clean run: ſhe will be beamed and kneed in about two weeks and ready for the caulkers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Maryland, or to Mr. EZEKIEL FORMAN, Philadelphia. THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near South-ſtreet. Alſo a HOUSE in Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the printers.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1780.

ALL PERSONS who have or may ſoon have CATTLE, in ſufficient good order for Beef, to diſpoſe of, are deſired to leave their propoſals with the ſubſcriber, in Second ſtreet near Race ſtreet, who has orders to contract for one thouſand heads for the uſe of the army.

JACOB MORGAN, Jun.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry, acroſs Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all perſons in public employ, having occaſion to paſs the ſaid Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers alſo. Oct 25.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of GROUND with two Brick TENEMENTS thereon erected; the one having an excellent Oven, and well ſituated for carrying on the baking buſineſs, containing 40 feet front on Paſſyunk road, and 80 feet on Shippen and Oak ſtreets, clear of ground rent. For terms apply to PETER MILLER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. October 30.

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 2d inſtant, October, an iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, no brand nor ear mark, middling low in fleſh, no ſhoes on. The owner of ſaid Horſe is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to law for damages he has done and expences that may accrue. HENRY MAAG.

Germantown, Sept. 30, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, but ſuppoſed to be the latter, on the night of the 28th inſtant, from the Blueball tavern, in Nicetown, a dark bay MARE, trots and paces, but moſtly the latter; between 5 and 6 years old; about 14 hands high; branded on one of her buttocks with W, remarkable low before: Likewiſe, had on a new ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, and the thief be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars, with reaſonable charges for the Mare, Saddle and Bridle only, by JACOB FIRNHAVER.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 27th inſt. October, 1780, out of the ſtable of Jonathan Wells, in Charleſtown, Cheſter county,

A Cheſtnut coloured STALLION, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, heavy bodyed, thick neck, his main hangs on both ſides, hath a ſmall ſtar and a ſmall blaize in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail, no brand, paces and trots, ſhod before ſome time ago. Whoever takes up ſaid Stallion and Thief, that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the owner may have ſaid Stallion, ſhall have ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Reward, and Five Hundred Dollars for ſaid Stallion only, and reaſonable charges paid, by

JONATHAN WELLS,

Or by Benjamin Myers, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Bull's Head.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his bail, one JOHN RYNE, a German by birth but ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 30 years of age, he has formerly been ſervant to Mr. Abraham Wilth, tobacconiſt in Second-ſtreet, and lately lived with his mother in Southwark, where he followed chocolate making. He is rather taller than the middle ſize, black ſhort hair, wears a dark blue coattee and jacket, white breeches and ſtockings, and ſilver buckles, his waiſtcoat is brown cloth, and by the neck faced with read pluſh: he is juſt recovered of a fit of ſickneſs and retains a pale ſickly look, is much given to chewing tobacco: he was ſeen in Philadelphia laſt Saturday morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone off with ſome country waggon, as he had a new cheſt lately made for his purpoſe of travelling. Whoever will ſecure and deliver him to his bail, JOHN SHUTE, baker, in Front-ſtreet, below the Blue-bell, in Southwark, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable expences.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near this city, the night before laſt,

ONE bright bay FILLY, full fifteen hands high, has a ſmall blaze in her face, the brand mark H F on her near buttock, the H and F united together is ſomething obſaure, a black mane and tail, has never been docked, nor ſhod; ſhe is gentle, but not broke, and will be three years old next ſpring. She is remarkably ſtrong and well formed for her age, being a colt of the horſe Sampſon, out of one of governor Penn's imported mares.

Alſo, one Black HORSE, about ſeven years old, and fourteen and half hands high, branded H F on the near buttock, he has a ſtar in his forehead, and the near hind foot white, has been uſed to the draught, and trots altogether.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Filly and Horſe, and deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive four hundred dollars for the Filly, two hundred dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges for the ſame, and one hundred dollars for the thief brought to conviction.

OWEN BIDDLE.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, ſcarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broad cloths.

Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds.

Blue, brown and light coloured naps.

Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, ſpotted and flowered.

Drawboys.

Fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns.

Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting.

Cheſts.

Worſted and ſilk hoſe.

A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.

Figured and plain minionet lawns.

Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.

White, blue and brown ſerges.

Fine and coarſe linens.

White peelongs, farſnets and perſians.

Black mode.

Womens white gloves.

Tapes.

White and coloured threads.

Silk gauze.

Corded dimities.

A large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk.

Ribbons.

Silk hankerchiefs.

Ivory combs.

A quantity of coarſe milled hoſe.

Writing paper.

Snuff in bottles.

ALSO, Excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap for caſh, in him may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Townſend White and Company,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, next door to the late William Allen's,

CHOICE old London particular MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon, fit for immediate uſe. Likewiſe, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, &c. wholeſale or retail.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about the 20th inſtant, October, a red COW, about nine years old, almoſt dry and forward with calf; ſhe has ſome white on one ſide of her face, had a bell on, and branded CL on one of her horns. Whoever will deliver ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Carpenter's hall, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward.

CHARLES LOGAN.

Two Women Wanted,

IN a pleaſant ſituation in the country, near ſeveral places of worſhip: One to do the work of a ſmall dairy and to ſpin; the other to cook, &c. Apply to Mrs. Baynton in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Good wages will be given in caſh or cloathing, &c.

A Cloſe STOVE with a pipe and trevit compleat, To be Sold. Enquire as above.

Wanted immediately,

A number of WOOD CUTTERS, who will undertake to cut a quantity of wood in Pennſbury manor by the cord, and find themſelves. Any perſons willing to engage, will be informed of the price by applying to SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennſylvania.

October 16, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland State, a NEGRO MAN, named CATO, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a ſtrong made, impudent, ſour, down-looking fellow: ſaid Cato has a black face, large mouth and eyes, thick lips, thin beard and large feet, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, loves ſpirituous liquors, chews tobacco; ſaid Negroe was ſeen near Brandywine-bridge, on the 5th inſt. dreſſed as follows, viz. a red under waiſtcoat, and over that a ſhort double breaſted drab coloured cloth jacket, the body thereof much worn, the ſleeves nearly new, the buttons on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter and ſome old mohair, thoſe underneath are turned apple-tree, long tow trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid.

Octo. 1. ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid, on their peril, to take him on board.

WANTED to hire by the month, A SMART black or white BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, in Race-ſtreet,

CHOICE Loaf Sugar, manufactured in this city; and in a few days will be ready for ſale ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, Molaſſes, &c.

PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE NOVEMBER 11, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

MESSAGE from the President and Supreme Executive Council to the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WE esteem ourselves happy in meeting the renewed choice of the people in Legislation, at a period so peculiarly critical and interesting. If wisdom, firmness, and mutual confidence were ever necessary in this great contest, they are so at this time, when our enemies, forsaking, in no small degree, the efforts of open and manly force, build their hopes of success on the arts of disaffection and corruption, and presume that, wearied with the contest, or ingrossed with selfish and gainful views, we shall yet relinquish the glorious object of so many toils and so much blood. It it not only our duty, but our immediate interest, to convince them that their hopes are equally fallacious, whether founded on arms, or seduction, on our deficiencies in civil or military virtue. And if ever any people had reason to presume their cause was approved of Heaven, we surely may, when we see not only signal interpositions of Providence, but behold the labours of the husbandman, and cares of the merchant, crowned with growing plenty, and increasing success. It must be truly animating to see, that our enemies draw not a ray of comfort from our inability or poverty, but our supposed debasement of spirit and exhausted patriotism. If therefore, as we are bound together in one common interest, we are equally united in adopting and enforcing a permanent effective system of defence, we may soon hope that despair will succeed disappointment, and even British pride do homage to American virtue.

The first great object to which we must call your attention, is the army. To bring a competent force into the field, to make it efficient by seasonable and sufficient supplies, and to relieve the distresses of captivity, are three points too important to be overlooked. We shall lay before you the sentiments of the honourable the Congress, and our excellent commander in chief, on the first point, which, as well from their genuine worth, as the authority from which they come, deserve the greatest respect, and more especially as a number on temporary inlistments may be retained, if suitable means are seasonably provided. As to the second, experience obliges us to declare, that we find the modes lately adopted liable to so much delay, obscurity, fraud and expence, that nothing but the most absolute necessity will, in our opinion, justify its continuance. It would exceed the bounds of this address to enter into particulars, but we shall be ready to give your honourable house such farther information as you may deem necessary on this interesting subject.

We must also, in duty and justice to a number of brave men, who have long languished in captivity, lay their case before you: By the accompanying papers you will see, that we have complied with the desires of the former house of assembly in an application to the general in their behalf: And we have the pleasure of informing you that so general an exchange is likely to take place, that many will soon be restored to their friends. But as the chances of war must necessarily subject many in future to the like condition, we hope they will be objects of your care and provision.

To effect these and various other purposes highly important and interesting to the happiness and safety of this state, and to enable the executive powers of government to perform the necessary duties enjoined by sundry acts of assembly, in cloathing and supplying the troops with enumerated articles, defending and protecting the frontiers, compleating the defence of the city and port, and complying with the requisitions of Congress, together with the necessary support of civil government, the revenues of the state will become an object of your special inquiry.

Deficiences we doubt not you will supply, and as far as possible remove obstructions, which the peculiarity of our situation has in many instances unavoidably created. Bearing a proportionate part of the public burthen with yourselves, we have endeavoured on all occasions to appropriate the public treasure, to the purposes directed, with prudence and œconomy. But as the provision for public necessities is peculiarly within the province of your honourable house, we shall not enlarge farther upon it, than to assure you we shall be ready at all times to give any necessary information.

We would particularly lay before you a measure framed by the former house of assembly, for the present relief of their constituents, and executed by this board under their instructions, on which an eventual engagement is founded, involving in it the honour and good faith of the state, as well as the ease of the people under the burthen of the war. The minutes of the council, which will be laid before you, will give you such full acquaintance with the transaction, the success of which we may every day expect to hear, that we hope you will make the necessary provision for an honourable compliance with the stipulations which may be entered into in behalf of the state.

The continental troops being wholly withdrawn from the frontiers, except those under the command of colonel Broadhead, at Fort Pitt, and the inlistment of the ranging companies expiring in January next, the distresses of our friends in that quarter will undoubtedly demand the care and attention of the house. As the invasions of the savages will probably continue as long as British art and cruelty continue to excite them, we could wish, if it were possible, that some more efficacious protection could be afforded them: disappointed in our attempts last spring, to raise men for that service during the war, we have been obliged to adopt temporary inlistments, and call for occasional militia, both attended with much expence and many inconveniences.

The final settlement of the contested boundaries of this state and Virginia induces us to lay before you the propriety and policy of setting off one or more counties, so as to introduce law, order and good government, where they have been long and much wanted. We think it would also conduce much to the defence of the frontiers, and safety of the interior country, as the strength of those parts might then be organized, and systematically drawn forth in case of necessity.

Among the many papers now communicated, the honourable house will find cogent representations on the supplies for the foederal army. The demands on this state have been very great, and will probably be continued. We most earnestly wish to answer every reasonable expectation, but the quantities demanded, and prices required, have so far exceeded any provision made, that the exertions of our commissioners have fallen very short of even reasonable prospects. We should have rejoiced, and no measures were left unessayed by us, to give the money issued on the credit of the state on a solid security for the supply of the army, its full and just estimation, as well as general circulation; but as we had neither ability or disposition to force the public confidence, we can only, in common with our fellow-citizens, lament the disappointment and regret the consequences, which have not been in our power to prevent. If it was a wise and practicable measure, the wisdom of the present house will doubtless devise some proper means to restore and support it; if otherwise, they will substitute something more useful and agreeable. But to take the property of one part of the community, without equivalent, to answer the purposes of the whole, renders government odious, and has, we fear, been one source of the present embarrassment in our public affairs.

We feel every disposition arising from the importance and exigency of the present hour, to concur with you in every measure to serve and promote our common interests and happiness, to bring the war to a safe and honourable issue, and establish the liberty and independence of our country. We shall be happy to see prejudice and party, from whatever cause, wholly done away, and no other contest subsist among us, but who shall serve his country most faithfully and usefully.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council chamber,
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1780.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON perfectly acquainted with Book-keeping in all its branches, is desirous of engaging in a Compting-house or Store. A line left with the Printers of this Paper, directed for A. B. will be carefully attended to.

To be LET, that elegant SEAT,
THE WOODLANDS,
With or without the FARMS belonging to the Tract; all lying between the Bridge and Mr. Gray's Ferry, on the west side of Schuylkill. Enquire of the Printers.

FOR SALE,
Three likely young Negroe
FELLOWS,
One of them an exceeding good Cooper, the other a Sailer, and the other has been used to the Sea.
Enquire of the Printers.

Wants a place as a Wet Nurse,
A Woman with a good Breast of Milk; who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office in Market street,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

WAS stopp d by a Watchman, in Market-street, Two MEN with two boxes, supposed to be Glass; the men got away, which makes it suspected they are stolen. A TANYARD to be Let, and a quantity of good BARK, to supply it, to be Sold. Also, a HORSE, and neat CHAIR with a top to it. Enquire of ALEXANDER CARLYLE.

Just OPENED and TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
On the north side of Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Owen Jones: By Wholesale and Retail.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broad-cloths, Rattinets and Shalloons, Coatings and Knaps, Velvets and Velverets, Corduroys, Chintzes and Callicoes, Cambricks and Lawns, Cambrick and lawn Handkerchiefs, Plain and minonet Lawns, Plain and triming Gauz, Taffaties, Persians and Sarsnets, Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, Pins and Needles, Tapes and Thread, Linens, Diapers and Demithies, Mock Marsailes, Counterpains, Writing Paper. ALSO, Madeira and Claret Wines, Jamaica Spirit and West-India Rum: Which he will sell by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask and gallon.

THE subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts by the first day of December next, as he intends to move to Philadelphia.
Germantown, Octo. 19. OWEN FERRIS.

To be Sold,
A WATER LOT, 94 feet front and 300 feet deep, extending from Swanson-street into the river Delaware; there are on the Lot two three story brick Houses, a good Wharf, and the stone Walls and Roof of a Store house; formerly the estate of Benjamin Loxly. Also a convenient three-story brick House, now in the tenure of Timothy Matlack, Esquire, in Fourth-street, near Market street, and the frame House adjoining: The cellars are large and convenient, and the back buildings are extensive and commodious: The Lot is forty-four feet front and eighty eight feet deep. For terms apply to REUBEN HAINES.

Half a Guinea Reward.
RUN away from the subscriber, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the 15th instant, (October) an apprentice Lad named DAVID STACKHOUSE, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, light coloured hair tied behind. Had on when he went away a fustian jacket with sleevees, one under vest, brown fustian breeches, white shirt, thread stockings, shoes and hatt: took with him a light coloured coat and vest, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, shall have the above reward.
JOSEPH HENSZEY.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Two Guineas Reward.
RAN-AWAY on Tuesday last, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, slim made and a little inclined to a yellow complection: had on when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, with square brass buckles in his shoes; his name PETER. Any person taking up and conveying said Lad to Mr JOHN MAISE, of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of necessary charges. All captains of ships are cautioned not to suffer said Negroe to proceed with them to sea.

To be Sold by private Sale,
TWO large well finished BRICK HOUSES with three small Tenements and a good Stable adjoining, all in good order, situated on the north-east corner of Vine and Third-streets. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

LONDON, July 1.

A Large body of Spaniſh forces have marched upon the frontiers of Portugal, and a peremptory anſwer has been at the ſame time demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spaniſh miniſter there, to the requeſt made by the court of Madrid, that Engliſh ſhips of war, of every denomination, ſhall be refuſed admittance into the Portugueſe harbours. A ſimilar ſtep was taken by the Spaniſh government ſoon after the beginning of our laſt war with Spain, and produced in the iſſue an invaſion of Portugal by the Spaniards. A copy of the late Spaniſh declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our Envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately ſent home by the Milford frigate.

HOUSE of COMMONS, June 27.

This day, the firſt buſineſs of a conſequential nature, that aroſe, was, a plan ſuggeſted by Mr. David Hartley, for the foundation of an amicable ſettlement of our diſputes with America. The chief parts of which plan were, that Commiſſioners might be appointed by the Crown, who ſhould have power to proclaim a ceſſation of hoſtilities in America, as well as to ſuſpend for the term of ten years ſuch acts of Parliament as had been made to reſtrain all intercourſe with the Colonies. He concluded a very long ſpeech with the following motion: "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of inveſting the Crown with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and finally to agree upon the means of reſtoring peace with the provinces of North America."

Lord North and Lord George Germaine oppoſed the motion, and made uſe of the arguments often repeated, that the Americans are every day more and more inclined to return to their allegiance, and that they will of themſelves offer terms, or have it in their power to accept thoſe that his Majeſty's Commander in chief of the forces and the Admiral on the ſtation are empowered to grant them.

A long debate took place on this motion, in which Mr. Fox, General Conway, and many other gentleman, bore a part, and it was at length terminated by a diviſion, on which the motion was loſt by a majority of 65: there being for it 28: againſt it 93.

Sir George Saville then propoſed another motion, which produced a very long and warm debate. He wiſhed the Houſe to come to a reſolution, "That the war with America is unconſtitutional, expenſive, and ruinous." In this, however, he was as unſucceſsful as his friend Mr. Hartley had been; there being, on a diviſion, only 34 for the queſtion, and 105 againſt it.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge then roſe to lay before the Houſe two propoſitions, to which he truſted no man, who ſet any value on liberty, or the bill of rights (which bill he cauſed to be read by the clerk) could poſſibly have any objection. The Alderman confeſſed that the letter of the noble Lord at the head of the ſtaff to the Lord Mayor of London, had pointed out to him the neceſſity of meeting the unconſtitutional doctrine contained in that letter, by reſolutions of that Houſe declaratory of the people's rights. The reſolutions that he intended to ſubmit to the Houſe, and which he moved in form, were theſe:

"That it is the undoubted right of every Proteſtant ſubject to have arms for his defence in caſe of danger.

"That any attempt to deprive the ſubjects of their arms, was highly unconſtitutional."

In the courſe of his ſpeech, Mr. Sawbridge took occaſion to cenſure the Miniſtry for having deprived the civil magiſtrates of all controul overy the military. This, in his opinion, had been the cauſe of much miſchief; and to his certain knowledge, a deal of harm might have been prevented, if the military had been under the controul of the civil power. He himſelf, he ſaid, could have ſaved Newgate, the Fleet priſon, and Mr. Langdale's houſe, if he could have but commanded a ſmall body of troops. He had applied in time to the commanders of ſeveral detachments: but they had all refuſed to follow him, alleging that they were poſted in a particular diſtrict, and could not go out of it without diſobeying their orders. He was obliged to ſubmit, for the mandate of the miniſter had deprived him of all power over the military.

Mr. Sawbridge's reſolutions were conſidered by a majority of the Houſe, as improper to be put at the preſent time; they were therefore diſpoſed of by the previous queſtion. For the queſtion 100; againſt it 25.

Subſtance of the act which lately received the royal aſſent, "to admit to an entry in this kingdom, under certain reſtrictions, tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth," &c. &c.

TOBACCO, the growth of the Britiſh colonies in America, imported from the Neutral Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, &c. before Jan. 1, 1781, may be entered without incurring any penalty, any thing in the act 12 Car. II. or any act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

After Jan. 1, 1781, any tobacco, the growth as aforeſaid, which, during the preſent hoſtilities, ſhall be landed at any Britiſh iſland in the Weſt-Indies from a Neutral port, may be imported directly from ſuch iſland to this kingdom; provided the maſter of the veſſel ſhall produce to the proper officer of the cuſtoms at the port of importation, a certificate, properly authenticated by the officers of the cuſtoms at the iſland where ſuch tobacco was laden and taken on board, certifying that the ſaid tobacco was ſo laden and taken on board there; and ſuch tobacco ſhall be accompanied with the cuſtomary documents, and ſhall be liable to the ſame ſecurities, rules, &c. as tobacco the growth of any Britiſh colony is liable to by any act of parliament now in force.

Tobacco, the growth as aforeſaid, may be imported in Britiſh veſſels, navigated according to law, from any Neutral port into the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, without being liable to ſeizure or confiſcation.

All tobacco (the growth as aforeſaid) imported as before mentioned, after Jan. 1, 1781 (prize tobacco excepted) ſhall pay an additional duty of one penny on every pound, without any diſcount whatſoever, beſides the additional five per cent. granted by 19 Geo. III. cap. 25.

Upon the exportation of ſuch tobacco from this kingdom to any port beyond the ſeas as merchandiſe, the exporters ſhall be allowed drawback of all the duties paid upon importation by virtue of this act.

The act to continue in force during the preſent hoſtilities, and no longer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

We hear from good authority, That a number of perſons in Tulpehocken and Bethel townſhips, in the county of Berks, who had entered into a wicked aſſociation to withhold their taxes, and oppoſe the collectors, were lately indicted at the court of oyer and terminer; but not chuſing to put themſelves on trial, they ſubmitted, with many demonſtrations of repentance and ſorrow, to the mercy of the court. They were thereupon fined only 300l. each, which, with the coſts of ſuit, court charges, fees to council, &c. was about five times the amount of the taxes they refuſed to pay. The court was induced to ſhew more tenderneſs on the occaſion, as it appeared that moſt of the delinquents had born arms in the conteſt, and otherwiſe proved their attachment to their country, and were miſled by the ſecret machinations of ſome deſigning perſons, upon whom it is hoped the good people of Berks county will keep a jealous eye. The abhorrence ſhewn by the grand jury and other reputable inhabitants of that county, of ſuch practices, does them much honour, and proves that, however individuals may be miſled, the good old Whig Spirit (for which this county has been diſtinguiſhed) ſtill exiſts and flouriſhes. Our correſpondent concludes with this remark, That, while Britiſh priſoners (of whom there are many in Berks county) are among us, we ſhould ever remember, that we are informed, from the beſt authority in the world, that

EVIL COMMUNICATION CORRUPTS GOOD MANNERS.

The whig aſſociators of the city and liberties of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet at the German Lutheran School-houſe this evening, at VI o'clock preciſely, when ſome matters of importance will be taken into conſideration.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN SHEE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand bill before the day of ſale, which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and STORE, adjoining, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MAXFIELD NESBITT. Enquire of the Printers.

State of Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county, November 4th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the deputy conſtable of Germantown townſhip, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of October laſt, a certain JACOB DEWEES, of Springfield townſhip, (ſingle man) and is a paper maker by trade, is about 23 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is ſlim made, has ſhort brown hair ſomewhat curly, is of a thin viſage, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, and has a ſharp noſe; his dreſs is uncertain, as it is probable he may have changed the ſame. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Jacob Dewees, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,

JOHN MOYER.

November 7, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Buck, nine miles from Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, about 16 years old, about 13 hands high; a natural pacer, ſhe has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, beſides a particular mark ſhe has in her near ſide, a ſmall dent between her ribs, ſo that you may lay the end of your finger in it; ſhe has a low carriage. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and ſecures them, or the Mare only, ſo that the owner can have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, MARGARET GOODMAN.

By His EXCELLENCY

Joſeph Reed, Eſquire,

Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their reſolve of the eighteenth day of October laſt, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"Whereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution; in proſpering the labours of the huſbandman, and cauſing the earth to yield its encreaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to ſet apart Thurſday the ſeventh day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER; that all the people may aſſemble on that day, to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all Grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethern who are any wiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious Ally under his ſpecial protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania, to ſet apart THURSDAY the ſeventh day of December next, for the pious purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid reſolve, and that they abſtain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joſeph Reed, eſquire, preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, foreign or home Produce, or exchanged for a Houſe and Lot in the city of Philadelphia;

A PLANTATION in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcaſtle county, ſix miles from Wilmington, three from Newport and five from Chriſtiana bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaſter, containing about 250 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered; a ſquare log dwelling houſe, a weaver's ſhop that will contain four looms, a large barn, two ſtables and a hay houſe, a draw-well of good water: it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement: this place is well known there about, as numbers of people reſort there to bathe and drink at a mineral ſpring lately found on ſaid land; it is poſſible it may be of great value, in a future day, to the owner: there is a lively ſtream of water runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected either a griſt or fulling mill.

A ſmall tract of patent unimproved LAND, in Lack townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 177 acres; a good horſe and riding chair, with a leather top fit for a journey. For terms apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſquire, at Chriſtiana bridge, Newcaſtle county, or ARCHIBALD GARDNER, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-Houſe. Enquire of the printers.

TO BE LET,

A SHOP in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet, ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs. Enquire of the printers.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. a Negroe MAN named JOE, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a thin ſtature and pale complexion; had on a brown fuſtian coat, waiſtcoat and overalls of the ſame, and took ſundry other cloaths with him. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to paſs as a free man, and make his way to New-York. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, three doors above Arbuckle's row, or ſecures him in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid, by HAYM SOLOMON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1780.

To the PRINTERS.

As the resolutions of Council of the 7thinst. respecting the marshal of the court of admiralty have appeared only upon the Coffee-House book, which is usually inspected by very few besides merchants;—and as the rest of my fellow citizens must have heard of the marshal's being superceded, and may wish to know the reasons inducing to it; I request you will make them more public by means of your paper: I have only to add that, in order to explain the resolutions, I have subjoined, as notes, two papers to which they refer.

I am your humble servant,

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, November 7, 1780.

THE board resumed the consideration of the case of the marshal of the court of admiralty: and the several particulars, the complaint being discussed, are of opinion, That the charges of delaying the settlement of accounts and raising excessive expences, are either wholly obviated or accounted for from the intermixture of other accounts, and the expence of all kinds of services, and living in this city:—That the marshal was justified in refusing to permit any interested persons to keep the keys of the hatches of any prizes, he being a sworn officer, and responsible for the property entrusted to his care; it being clearly the opinion of this board that he alone is entitled to the custody and direction of all prizes and their cargoes, from the time of coming into port, to their condemnation and sale. The marshal having admitted the charges of the judge, in not returning writs, appraisements and accounts of sale, but excused himself by long usage and practice, and that such had not been required by the court until very lately; and excused his non attendance on the court in like manner; this board admit it as a great palliative, but hope that in future such returns will be made, as well to do justice to the suitors of the court as prevent the confusion which must otherwise unavoidably ensue; and that in future the court will be attended by their proper officers. With respect to selling the property in the court before condemnation, this appearing only in one instance, and evidence being offered, shewing that it was with the previous knowledge of the judge, although afterwards countermanded when too late; this board are of opinion it takes away much of the criminality of the charge, and more especially as it has obtained in other cases; but the practice is liable to so many abuses and ill consequences to the public and individuals, that this board do entirely disapprove thereof, and in this instance think the marshal in some degree culpable. The charge of not executing the writ of the court for a very flagrant contempt, was excused by a * note, apparently official, from the secretary of Council; and had not the marshal been otherwise informed by the judge, would have been a reasonable exculpation; but as the nature of the offence and process required immediate dispatch, it is the opinion of the board, that the marshal ought to have known with certainty the pleasure of the Council to the contrary, or have obeyed the orders of the judge; and that permitting § two weeks to elapse in such a case, evidently tended not only to lessen the consequence and weight of the court, but to encourage future contempts; that in this instance therefore the marshal is culpable. That it is of such importance to support harmony between the judicial and ministerial officers of the courts of justice, of which little hope can be entertained in the present case. That the marshal being an officer during pleasure, it is implied in the nature of his office, that if the Council are of opinion the public interests will suffer by his continuance in office, they have a right, and it is their duty to discontinue him—That in the opinion of the Council this is the present case, and therefore they supercede the appointment of the said marshal without prejudice to his moral character or abilities, which have not been questioned; or for any other cause than herein set forth.

Resolved, That Friday next be appointed to fill up the vacancy of the marshal.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, secretary.

* "Mr. Carson and others concerned in the brig "Fame have presented to Council a petition praying "that the fine adjudged against them by the court of "admiralty may be remitted, and it is now under advisement, and therefore it may be proper to delay "any further proceedings until the determination of "Council is known;

"T. MATLACK, secretary.

"October 2, 1780.

"To the Marshal of the admiralty."

§ "In Council, Philadelphia, October 16, 1780.

"The Council resumed the consideration of the memorial of the owners of the brig Fame:

"Ordered, That the fines adjudged by the court of "admiralty to be paid by Joseph Carson, Thomas "Leaming, Robert Cocks, Nathan Hand, John Morrell, John M'Catteridge and Harman Jonn, be remitted, and that notice thereof be given to the marshal of the admiralty.

"Extract from the minutes,

"T. MATLACK, Secretary.

"To MATTHEW CLARKSON, Esquire,

"Marshal of the court of admiralty."

+X+X+X +XXX+X++X++XXX+

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-street, near Sixth street, who hath for sale, SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax seed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-seed Meal in casks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 3ot.

October 27, 1780.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber in Passyunk Township, A Roan HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, marked on the near side I K has a red nose. the owner proving their property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

JOHN EVERLY, living in said Township.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE speech of the British minister (lord North) as it appears in the papers, contains what ought to engage our attention. It is not the deficiency of internal resources, or of a brave, disciplined and victorious army, on our part; but it is the decline of virtue amongst the citizens that gives him the hope of succeeding. He turns away his eyes from the glare of our atchievements, and rests them on the soft and yielding colours of this prospect. He has observed that "There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched: many even of these shrink at the bare mention of any extraordinary effort to sustain the cause." We are witnesses that this is not said without foundation.

A patriot would disdain to have it said that "his house had stood secure amidst the civil wars." Shall any amongst us be willing to have it told in the history of this country, that his house not only stood secure but has been greatly enlarged and ornamented, while others are suffering so much. I would hope we may draw good from the reproach of our enemies, som of our rich citizens stepping forth to contribute to the public exigencies

Y

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Chambers of his Honour the Judge, in Third-street, between Arch and Race streets, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 15th day of November, instant, for the trial of the Brigantine or vessel called the ROVER, and her Cargo, burthen about 100 tons, Thomas Gay late master; taken at sea, on her late intended voyage from Bristol to Charlestown, sent into this port and libelled against, as prize, by WILLIAM KEELER, and others, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill. By order of the Judge.

Nov. 9. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Chambers of his Honour the Judge, in Third-street, between Arch and Race streets, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 15th day of November, instant, for the trial of the armed Schooner or vessel called the RESTORATION, burthen about 30 tons, late commanded by Thomas Burnton, taken in Delaware Bay, on a cruize, sent into this port, and libelled against by STEPHEN DECATUR, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill.

By order of the Judge,

Nov. 9. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, in the Forenoon, at the Coffee-house,

A BAY

Horse with a Saddle and Bridle,

Suitable for the Carriage or the Saddle.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on SATURDAY November the Eighteenth, at Twelve o'Clock,

FOR READY CASH,

A Chariot and Pair of Horses,

With HARNESS, &c. compleat, and in good Order: Late the Property of BENEDICT ARNOLD; Seized for the Use of this State, by

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Esquire, } Agents, P. C.

N. B. The above Horses are of good blood, and will make excellent covering Horses, for which reason they will be sold separately.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, consisting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houses, the one brick, a well frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewise a good FISHERY, rented in the best times for 16l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum, specie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be sold with or without the Plantation, as may suit a purchaser. Enquire of the subscriber living in Second street. MARY EDDY.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1780.

TAKEN up, supposed to be stolen, and advertised in this paper of August the first, a Sorrel MARE with a bald face, four white feet, the hind ones white almost to the hams, a black spot on her right fore leg a little below the knee, fourteen hands and a half high; and supposed to be eight years old. Any person owning the said Mare, by applying to JOHN DAVISON, sadler, in Market street, proving property and paying charges, may have her again otherwise she will be sold in ten days from this date.

N. B. Said DAVISON carries on the SADLER's Business in all its branches, as usual.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-street, in Chesnut-street, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will also attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horses, &c. at the Coffee-house, as usual.

He will be greatly obliged to those Gentlemen who favour him with their Business, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Dispatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen from off the Commons of this city, on the 10th day of October last, a Red COW with a white face, white belly, and the bushy part of her tail white; branded on one horn with the letters H in three different places, one above the other. Whoever can give information, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward besides all expences paid, by the subscriber, living in Cherry alley, directly back of the Dutch Presbyterian church.

Nov. 10. JACOB STETTENFELD.

A Quantity of Brandy, dry Hides, white and brown Spanish Sugars in chests, Molasses in kegs, Rum, and a few pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks of Madeira Wine, to be sold by

ROBERT MORRIS.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the tenth of October, 1780, a black MARE, about 10 years old, trots; has a rough mane, a lump on the top of her head where the bridle buckles. Whoever secures the said Mare and Thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare, paid by me, living at the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia county.

RICHARD KENEDY.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield township, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city; one of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two story stone House, log stable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very suitable for a tradesman, as it is a very thick settled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any person inclining to purchase said Lots, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Bristol township, near Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot at the south-east corner of Second and South-streets, ground-rent 12l. sterling per annum. A House and Lot on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, ground-rent 23s. per annum. Two Brick Houses, with a large Lot on the east side of Seventh street, between Market and Arch-streets. A Country Seat with about 21 acres of Land on Passyunk road, about one mile from the city. A piece of near 6 acres and a half of Land on Germantown road, about one mile and a half from the city. A piece of 12 acres of Upland and Meadow Ground, about 4 miles from the city. A Lot of Ground 20 feet front and 180 feet deep on the north side of Race street, between Third and Fourth-streets. Also a number of other Houses, Plantations and Lands for sale. For a particular description and terms of sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE, situated on the west side of Front street, near Market-street, and next door but one to Messieurs Lawrence and Budden's store. For further information please to apply to the Printers. November 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of PETER GILL and MICHAEL DURNY, Bakers, is now dissolved; and those that have any demands against said Partnership, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts before the first of November next, that they may be settled for and paid; and all that is indebted to said Partnership are desired to pay off the same to prevent further trouble. Oct. 4.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO healthy likely NEGROE MEN: they have been brought up to the Joiner's and Windsor-Chair businesses, and understand those branches. A reasonable time will be given the purchaser or purchasers, on giving security if required. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof.

N. B. They both have had the small-pox.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts within three months from this date, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

Doctor Morgan's Continuation.

Before I proceed to the fifth charge against doctor Shippen, that of scandalous practices, &c. it may not be amiss to review the principal testimony, already exhibited, on the four first charges.

1st. FROM WILLIAM BENNET'S deposition it appears that doctor Shippen sold him wine and sugar from the hospital magazines at Bethlehem, and assumed the name of Thomas Brown, to carry on his trade with greater secrecy and effect. The evidence of Nicholas Rimmel and John Maricle prove, that Nicholas Rimmel's waggon was forcibly impressed to transport them from Bethlehem to Mr Bennet's tavern, in Buck's county, under pretence of public service, and paid for at a public expence: why then was doctor Shippen acquitted of the first charge, and a poor baker punished for selling a little continental flour for his own emolument, who neither broke the laws of this state, in making use of impressed waggons for the transportation thereof, nor yet, from a consciousness of guilt, strove to conceal his transactions under a fictitious name.

"But little sinners must submit to fate;
"That great ones may enjoy the world in state."

Was that man, upon whose unhappy fate our brave officers and soldiery dropped a pitying tear, executed for coming within our lines in disguise, and assuming a fictitious name to betray them to the enemy; and shall one entrusted with power and distinguished with unmerited honours, who passed under a counterfeit name to defraud the public, be looked upon as an honest and useful citizen? General Arnold was tried and sentenced to receive a reprimand, for employing public waggons to preserve his property; and shall the same action in doctor Snippen, accompanied with many aggravating circumstances, be deemed innocent. What are we to think of the seizure of Mr. Joseph Tatem's sugar, and doctor Shippen's insisting upon his taking thirty pound per hundred for it, whilst he, himself, sold sugar from the hospitals for forty-two pound a hundred? But so soon as he knew that Mr. Tatem had discovered it he changed his tune and behaviour, allowed his demand to be very reasonable, and paid it without a murmur. Was not this seizure of private property destructive of liberty, and the whole transaction disgraceful to public authority? The first charge against doctor Shippen being supported on such clear and undeniable evidence, is there a gentleman in the hospital department, who does not think himself dishonoured in being placed under his direction?

As to the second charge, I appeal to the candour of every impartial person, whether the sales of hospital stores from the magazines at Lancaster and Reading, "whilst the sick suffered and died for want of them," is not fully proved, on the united evidence of doctor John Kuhn, doctor Rush, Thomas Lloyd, captain John Mears, Michael Bright and Peter Ozeas? The witnesses are gentlemen remarkable for probity, and of distinguished character for love of their country, love of truth and independency? Are not accompts, orders and receipts for choice Madeira wine and sugar sold from the hospital magazines, amidst the greatest sufferings and calamities of the sick, produced before the court in doctor Shippen's own hand writing, sufficient vouchers of the most criminal sales and speculations in the stores of his department? Are the attested accompts of sales, both private and at public auction, in Boston, by Messieurs Samuel Barret and company, of wine and sugar, paid for with money drawn from the public treasury, no proofs of criminality in office? What means the transfer of public wines to his deputy, doctor Foster, for which he received twenty-six hundred pounds public money, to enable him the better to carry on his speculations, and repaid doctor Foster three thousand pounds in return, as appears in the same account? Was the four hundred pounds difference the consideration paid doctor Foster for the loan of public money? It might be worth while to enquire whether this transfer was real or fictitious, or whether there was no collusion in this affair betwixt the principal and the deputy: wherefore is doctor Foster, who has been ordered by Congress for a trial, above a year ago, dismissed the service, without an enquiry into it, and doctor Shippen yet retained in office? Has there been no secret and undue influence employed to preserve doctor Shippen in office? That undue influence and a shameful prostitution of justice and honour have been made use of for that purpose is evident; or how comes it to pass, that when nine states to two voted against doctor Shippen's acquittal; he was nevertheless re-appointed to his former station, acquired by the most guilty practices, as I shall shew in my fifth charge against him.

When doctor Brown has declared upon oath, doctor Shippen's acknowledging to him, within the compass of less than half a year after his being appointed director general and purveyor of the hospitals, that he had made 10,000 pounds by trade, equal to two millions of dollars, and upwards, in the present state of our currency, and this before his Boston affair, by which alone he made near as much more, shall we call ourselves freemen, and groaning under a load of taxes, tamely acquiesce in this profuse dissipation of the public treasure? Shall he who has contributed so much, by his speculations, to depreciate our money, to the ruin of widows and orphans, be allowed to taint our boasted virtue, and triumph over every attempt to bring him to justice? If crimes in office are to be honoured with patronage to what a pitiful condition must we soon be reduced? What is to deter our enemy from hopes of practising bribery with success, when we are so corrupt, our necks already fitted to the yoke, and we are degenerate enough to be willing slaves to the servants of the public?

Is not peculation and adulteration of hospital wines at Bethlehem proved, when doctor William W. Smith has sworn to the court, that an execrable turbid and vapid liquor was given to the sick, having none of the qualities that distinguished true Madeira? and when doctor Shippen, in the personated name and character of Thomas Brown, sold the best Madeira from thence; when only eighteen pound of sugar has been issued, on an order of twenty-four pound, which was to be produced as the only voucher, and when it has been evinced upon the oaths of doctors Brown, Rush and Tilton, that no person had authority, superintendency or controul over the issues, but doctor Shippen and such persons as he saw fit to appoint?

Is not the third charge, of keeping no regular books and accounts, with proper checks and vouchers for the expenditure of public money and hospital stores, sufficiently established by his refusal to produce them at his trial, on the plea that a man was not obliged to convict himself? From whence did this proceed, but from an apprehension that if he produced his books they would be found defective, or make further discoveries which he was anxious to conceal? Wherefore, upon commissary Leacock's shewing him the physician general's order to issue no wine or other stores without a written order; did he look upon it with contempt, and bid him convert it to a use which delicacy forbids to mention?

Are not the depositions of Owen, and of David Thomas, esquire, members of assembly in this state, and of William Bawsman, Philip Eppright and Elizabeth Nicly, proofs of his refusal to pay just and reasonable hospital accompts, and misusing the persons who applied for settlement? Messieurs Thomas and Elizabeth Nicly, in particular, deposed, that he treated him in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, although they gave no cause for it. Where was the humanity of the director general, when, to excuse himself from the payment of the sick soldiers billeted on the former, he told one of them, they might have left the sick at the hospital doors, if there was not room within for their reception; and on one of them telling him that if they had been left out in that severe weather, they would have perished, he replied tauntingly, "then there would be an end of them": was this the regard he chose to manifest for American soldiery?

As to the fourth charge, neglect of hospital duty, from which the sick and wounded soldiery suffered and died in a shocking and shameful manner; are not proofs bright as the meridian sun, exhibited in the numerous depositions of the honourable John Hambright, Thomas Lloyd, Daniel Levan, esquire, captain John Mears, Andrew Engle, William Reeser, esquire, Elizabeth Nicly, Susanna Babb, John Fry and Peter Ozeas. Can any man not rendered callous to the distresses of humanity, read their depositions of the sufferings and deaths of the sick and wounded soldiery, covered with vermin, and whilst yet living, eaten up with maggots, with other circumstances of neglect and cruelty that beggar every description yet given us of gaols and prison-ships, and feel no resentment? Are not all these proved to be owing to want of sufficient room, fresh air, Madeira wine, which doctor Shippen sold, and other comforts and refreshments which the Congress allowed, and which it was doctor Shippen's duty to provide; with want of industry, care and humanity in the director general? The depositions of doctors Rush, Hutchinson, Hinan, Peter Ozeas and others, all represent him as seldom seen in the inside of an hospital, but often at taverns where he sold the hospital wine and sugar, and that he resided chiefly at Manheim, where was no hospital, and at Philadelphia, where his commissary drew several hundred rations a day more than there were sick? What an amazing contrast between the care doctor Shippen took of the sick and himself.

That doctor Shippen appeared highly criminal in the eyes of Congress, on reading the proceedings of the court martial, at his trial, may be seen in the following abstract from the Journal of Congress, August 18, 1780. Congress resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the court martial on the trial of doctor W. Shippen, director general, when a motion was made by Mr. MATLACK, seconded by Mr. Houston, as follows:

That the court martial having acquitted the said doctor W. Shippen, the said acquital be confirmed: a motion was made by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Scott, to strike out the words, "The said acquital be confirmed."

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out, stand, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. J. Henry, were

New-Hampshire	no.	
Massachusetts Bay	no.	
Rhode-Island (represented by one voice)		ay.
Connecticut	no.	
New York	no.	
New Jersey	no.	
Pennsylvania		ay.
Delaware	no.	
Maryland	no.	
Virginia divided.		
North-Carolina	no.	
South-Carolina	no.	

Georgia had no voice.

So it passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

Is it not astonishing, therefore, that a man, unacquitted by Congress, and convicted by a court martial, of speculating in hospital stores, is re-appointed director general of the hospitals of the United States.

When the idea of establishing a city bank came first into contemplation, was it not with a view to support public credit, so fatally wounded by the practices of speculators; and did not Congress engage, for the encouragement of so important an undertaking, to aid the army of them immediately? I ask then, is the re-appointment of doctor Shippen a proof or a breach of that promise? I humbly ask, how we are to reconcile this with the zeal of Congress to reform public abuses, and its repeated resolves, that it is the duty of every man to prosecute delinquent officers, so that justice may be done; when upon the fullest conviction of doctor Shippen's criminal and destructive speculations in the hospital department, the prosecutor and witnesses in behalf of the public, are the persons attempted to be put to shame, and the criminal is honoured with a re-appointment to office? To whom are the United States indebted for this, but to the secretary of the state of Pennsylvania, of whose motives, whether upright and disinterested, and of whose consistency of conduct, in prosecuting general Arnold before a court martial, and defending doctor Shippen in Congress, after being convicted by a court martial, of speculating in the stores of his department, let his country judge; that country on which, in the opinion of many worthy citizens, he has reflected little honour, and whereof he has but little consulted the interest, if it be true, "as it is alledged," that he should assume this state made a point of it, or would resent it, if doctor Shippen was not re-appointed director general. If so, let me ask him in the words of the prophet Elisha, "Therefore shall the leprosy of Naaman cleave to Gehazi for ever," and he went out a leper. I conclude this review of the first four charges in the emphatic language of his excellency Mr. Laurens, late president of Congress, to the governor of Georgia: "Were I to unfold to you, scenes of venality, peculation and fraud which I have discovered, the disclosure would astonish you; nor would you be less astonished were I, by a detail, which the occasion would require, prove to you, that he must be a pitiful rogue indeed, who, when detected or suspected, meets not with powerful advocates amongst those, who, in the present corrupt times, ought to exert all their power in support of their plundered, much injured and almost ruined country."

To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE been called before a court martial by the malice of a displaced and angry man. After a long and full trial, in which every effort of malice, every low art was employed, I have been acquitted of every charge; that acquittal has been carefully examined in Congress, has been by them approved, and I have been re-elected to the office from which it was the object of this wicked prosecution to remove me. After so minute an investigation of my conduct, and so honourable an acquittal, ought I not to appear to every sensible and good man in a fairer light than before? My prosecutors, or rather, my persecutors, not content with this, have now called me before you, and by publishing part of the testimony and misrepresenting facts, have endeavoured to deceive you into being the instruments of their malevolence: they do not seem, however, to be aware of the extent of their undertaking, because if you could believe what they alledge to be true, it must inevitably follow that the court martial which acquitted me, and Congress who confirmed this acquittal, were blind or corrupt beyond all example. I have no objection to be re-tried at your bar; and although the duties of my office make it inconvenient, as my adversaries well know, yet I will devote as many of my leisure hours to it as will be sufficient to introduce to you doctor Morgan and doctor Rush in their proper characters, and convince you that every charge made against me is false and malicious.

The malice and wickedness of these men will appear plain from the following declarations on oath, of sundry reputable witnesses, which I will give in the next paper.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junr.

November 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, some time in April last, a sorrel HORSE, switch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WHITE.

October 27, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of the State and Continental taxes, in the Northern Liberties, west part, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on the following estates, to wit, John Smith's, of Burlington, Peter Turner's, Mary Dutton's, and Joseph Fite's. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the above named persons, or their certain Attornies or Agents, discharge and pay the taxes as above justly due on said estates, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with costs, agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commissioners.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of North Ward, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on a lot situate on Market and Eighth streets, containing 48 feet 3 inches in breadth by 306 feet deep, the property of Peter Gaskell. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the said Peter Gaskell, his Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estate, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, the premises will be sold agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE NOVEMBER 14, 1780

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

To the PRINTERS.

The following letter to Tabitha, was intercepted when the American army lay near the New Bridge. It was put into my hands by the same person who detected the former one inserted in your paper; but it has not been in my power, till now, to make such alterations as appeared proper for concealing the author. I am sorry however to inform the public, that I might have saved myself that trouble, as there is good reason to believe the writer either dying or dead of a distemper, occasioned, it is said, by the ignorance or mismanagement of her physicians in treating a common cold.

New-York, September 12, 1780.

HOW little I dreamt, when I wrote last, my sister,
The rebels were still on our backs like a blister.
When th' mov'd to Fort-Lee, I was happy too soon,
And thought myself snug as the man in the moon:
But the bustle was all to be gone o'er again,
And I was to sorrow once more for my swain.
O'er night the commander had labor'd so hard,
That each rebel look'd like a tyger or pard;
The guides were all sent for, and maps finger'd o'er,
And questions were put—that were put oft before,
Till each prov'd as plain as the nose on his face,
That the roads all remain'd—just in the old place.
Such, forsooth, is the case when the enemy comes,
And as usual, I'm told, as the noise of their drums.
We thought, who knew nothing at all of the matter,
The guards of the rebels possest all the water;
And hence that, Sir Harry, had got to a stand,
Not seeing a place where a soldier could land.
But when that the rebels were all drawn away,
We stood, like a fool who had nothing to say.
Next, we hop'd, they meant only to fight in grimace;
But their still keeping near quite alter'd the case
At school we are wont to use pounce for a blot;
A general plenty of powder and shot:
The man who for wiser than others would pass,
The look of an owl and the gait of an ass;
Or pent in his room; or apart from the croud,
Is seen for a moment, then gone like a cloud:
Is silent when sager men speak to the point;
Or nods, as to say, you have hit the right joint:
While slow from his seat he stalks off with an air
More fix'd than a priest's in the depth of his pray'r.
What's odd, for Sir Harry, he nothing begun;
Kept close to his works, without firing a gun.
But, perhaps, th' poor man could not get on his legs
After sitting so long—like a hen o'er spoil'd eggs.
Alass, my sweet sister, I cannot but fear,
That something not good is to happen us here.
The knight he is either involv'd in deep gloom,
When no mortal but Andre dare enter his room.
Or careering, whip stitch, with a dozen o' fools,
Like children astride upon switches or stools,
Hot after a dog, who has tied to his tail
A herring, as boys tie a bladder or rail. *
Not th' fool that some chance has to dignity rais'd,
Not a cat when she's strok'd, or poet when prais'd,
So pleas'd is, or finds it so much to their taste,
As hunting the herring our heroe in paste.
'Tis strange in what whimsies some men take delight,
I wish he but lov'd half as well for to fight,
We should with the rebels no longer be teas'd,
And the officers too might do what they pleas'd;
Nor Ayres at the Hook be affraid of one Lee, †
As your spouse of a scold or the major of me.
Here the scenes are all shifted and barren's the shore;
And gone all the magic that pleas'd us before.
What's life, my Tabitha? Instable as sand;
A pleasure that's spent while it seems in the hand;
A silk changing colour, as men change their ground;
A thing, when once lost, ne'er again to be found;
A sea full of storms, or ebbing or flowing;
A riddle, a something, a charm not worth knowing.
—Now dulness, and drivel, and folly, and pride
Triumph at each corner, or sigh by our side.
What lack-a day lovers; what nothings but show;
What pedants with swords, and all musk'd as a beau;
What sorrowful tunes do they set to our eyes,
When they sing of themselves, what fustian and lies;
While each dunce, as he reads, be-praises his brother,
Like figures of china that nod at each other.
My nerves are less hurt, at the sight of a wen
Than the same story still by the same set of men.
Let me die an old maid, if you'd find in th' town
But humour to make a conundrum go down.
Nay I'd send you a sample—an effort most rare,
That's cook'd up in cantoes, and proves to a hair,
By a cast of the die, or a desperate hit,
A piece may be made without genius or wit:
—But I wish to say nothing at all of the dead,
Left, perchance, th' dull thing should be ask'd for or read. ‡
—This morning, quoth Bet, as she lac'd on my stays,
It enters my head we shall have no more plays;
And as for the balls dance at them who may,
I trust there will none of them fall in our way.
There's something that tells me—who's at a dead
And even the best will be put to their shift.
I've had my own qualms for this month and more past,
Now, 'tis plain what I fear'd will happen at last;
For sure as in Rome there are priests or a pope,
Affairs here have got to the end of the rope;
And if there is ought or in visions or skill,
We all must give up to the rebels at will.
I dreamt, when the city they'd got—you were seen,
All charming as now, and bedight like a queen;
A beautiful youth bow'd down to your feet,
(The major before never look'd half so sweet)
Then bade you not fear with an air so divine,
As melted your heart,—as it could not but mine:
I never felt so, in my days, as I live,
For beshrew me, I thought, no quarter they'd give.
—I hope, my dear mistress, when this tryal comes,
They'll finish the work, without useing their bombs;
To think of their tails I almost lose my breath,
But should one burst near me, it would be my death.
The yea-forsooth Yankee I hate as the Turk;
The dogs under Wayne too will make bloody work.
And yet how I long to leave this place of sin,
When think you, good mistress, the rogues will begin.
If they don't do it now, pray is it not clear
That they'll double their force—and do it next year?

* A substitute for fox hunting, or a favourite and constant diversion of the knights.

† Ayres, the commanding officer at Paulus-hook.

‡ I suppose the author alludes to a late New-York poetical set; but as she seems unwilling to give it a chance to be known, the editor begs leave to follow the example.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 27th inst. October, 1780, out of the stable of Jonathan Wells, in Charlestown, Chester county,

A Chestnut coloured STALLION, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, heavy bodyed, thick neck, his main hangs on both sides, hath a small star and a small blaize in his forehead, a long switch tail, no brand, paces and trots, shod before some time ago. Whoever takes up said Stallion and Thief, that the thief may be brought to justice and the owner may have said Stallion, shall have ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Reward, and Five Hundred Dollars for said Stallion only, and reasonable charges paid, by

JONATHAN WELLS,

Or by Benjamin Myers, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, at the sign of the Bull's Head.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his bail, one JOHN RYNE, a German by birth but speaks good English, about 30 years of age, he has formerly been servant to Mr. Abraham Wilth, tobacconist in Second-street, and lately lived with his mother in Southwark, where he followed chocolate making. He is rather taller than the middle size, black short hair, wears a dark blue coattee and jacket, white breeches and stockings, and silver buckles, his waistcoat is brown cloth, and by the neck faced with read plush: he is just recovered of a fit of sickness and retains a pale sickly look, is much given to chewing tobacco: he was seen in Philadelphia last Saturday morning, and is supposed to have gone off with some country waggon, as he had a new chest lately made for his purpose of travelling. Whoever will secure and deliver him to his bail, JOHN SHUTE, baker, in Front street, below the Blue-bell, in Southwark, shall be intitled to the above reward, besides reasonable expences.

Pequea, Lancaster County, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS found in the baggage of two deserters, apprehended in Lancaster county, sundry Articles supposed to be stolen, among which are the following, viz. sundry remnants of Linsey, one remnant Wilton, one Buckskin, two Sheep ditto and two women's Petticoats. Any person or persons proving property in the Articles so found, may have them by applying to

SAMUEL J. ATLEE, Lieutenant.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three story BRICK HOUSE, Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almost new, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; situated in Fourth street, next door to where Mr. George Meade lives. Enquire of Wm. Williams, Front street, below Almond-street.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, foreign or home Produce, or exchanged for a House and Lot in the city of Philadelphia;

A PLANTATION in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcastle county, six miles from Wilmington, three from Newport and five from Christiana bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaster, containing about 250 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered; a square log dwelling house, a weaver's shop that will contain four looms; a large barn, two stables and a hay house, a draw-well of good water: it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement: this place is well known there about, as numbers of people resort there to bathe and drink at a mineral spring lately found on said land; it is possible it may be of great value, in a future day, to the owner: there is a lively stream of water runs through the premises, on which may be erected either a grist or fulling mill.

A small tract of patent unimproved LAND, in Lack township, Cumberland county, containing 177 acres; a good horse and riding chair, with a leather top fit for a journey. For terms apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esquire, at Christiana bridge, Newcastle county, or ARCHIBALD GARDNER, in Front street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market street,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

Lately IMPORTED and now for SALE, by

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his STORE in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia, viz.

SUPERFINE, Fine, Middling and Coarse BOULTING CLOTHS, German Scythes and Straw Knives, Spinning-wheel Irons, Iron Lamps and Waggon Screws, Rifles and Gun Barrels; A large Assortment of Plain Irons, German Bibles and Psalm Books. Likewise, A number of elegantly finished SWORD and HANGER BLADES, with the Devices on them of the Standards of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalion of City Militia. Also, A Quantity of Raven's and Russia Duck, Brown Holland and Oznabrig by the piece.

At said STORE is likewise for SALE, by

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Wholesale and Retail,

Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriff WINES; Spirits, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Salt, and a Quantity of 4, 6, 9 and 12 pound Cannon Ball.

ALL persons that have any demands against the subscriber, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are desired to furnish him with their accounts, and those indebted to make payment and oblige their humble servant, THOMAS HALE. Nov. 3.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Newcastle, upon Delaware, for the instruction of Youths in Latin and Greek languages. His long experience in the education of youth, being Rector of Wilmington Academy from its first foundation, will, he apprehends, sufficiently recommend his Seminary to public notice. Such young Gentlemen as wish to be admitted, he attempts likewise to teach, on a new, easy and simple plan, that important, but too much neglected part of education, the speaking and writing the English language grammatically and elegantly. Strict attention will be paid, as well to the heath and morality of his pupils, as to their proficiency in literature.

SAMUEL ARMOR.

Good Accommodations may be procured in the town at reasonable rates. Newcastle, Nov. 1.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about the 10th instant, October, a red COW, about nine years old, almost dry and forward with calf; she has some white on one side of her face, had a bell on, and branded CL on one of her horns. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber in Chesnut-street, opposite the Carpenter's hall, or give information where she may be found, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES LOGAN.

BOSTON, October 25.

YESTERDAY being general election, agreeable to the new conſtitution of this ſtate; the day was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. and about three o'clock in the afternoon, his excellency John Hancock, eſquire, was declared governor of this commonwealth, from the balcony of the State Houſe. A liſt of the ſenate, council, and houſe of repreſentatives, together with the particular tranſactions of the day, we are not able to procure for this day's paper.

Captain M'Kean, who arrived at Cape-Anne laſt week from Teneriffe, we hear, reports that a day or two before he ſailed a veſſel arrived there from Cadiz, the maſter of which reported, that a French and Spaniſh fleet had fallen in with a Britiſh outward bound fleet, off Madeira, and had taken 40 ſail bound for Jamaica, 15 bound up the Straits and 5 for the Eaſt-Indies and that the chief part of the prizes had arrived at Cadiz before he ſailed.

The privateer ſhips Brutus and Rhodes, out of Salem, have taken 5 prizes, 4 of which from Jamaica, homeward bound, the other an ordnance brig, bound to New York. They are not yet arrived, but daily expected.

Tueſday arrived here a light tranſport ſhip, prize to captain Morris: ſhe was bound from Jamaica to London, and ſailed in company with about 100 ſail, under convoy of two frigates.—Captain Morris was left in ſight of the fleet when the prize parted from him.

Since our laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize ſhip of 400 tons, laden with proviſions and dry goods. She was taken by a letter of marque belonging to Newbury.

PROVIDENCE, October 25.

On Monday the privateer ſloop Hope, of this port, captain James Munro, returned from a ſhort cruize, and brought in a ſnow from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with 170 puncheons of Rum, and 20 hogſheads of ſugar.

NEWPORT, October 26.

Since our laſt ſix Chiefs of the Penobſcot tribe of Indians arrived in this town, on a viſit to their excellencies the French General and Admiral.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

This morning at ten o'clock comes on the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the ſtate, in the Council Chamber at the State-Houſe.

We are happy to inform the public, and particularly the relatives of the unfortunate gentlemen who have been ſo long detained priſoners within the enemy's poſts, that an exchange of priſoners has at length taken place, whereby all our privates who have been confined at New York, and upwards of two hundred officers, are liberated: a few officers only now remain, for whom there were not ſimilar ranks among the Britiſh priſoners to apply.

By authentic advices from Virginia, as late as the 7th inſt. we learn, that the enemy's forces in that quarter conſiſt of between 2500 and 3000 men; that part of them lay on board their ſhips in Hampton road, and the remainder at Suffolk and Portſmouth, where they were throwing up ſome works.

Since our laſt arrived in this port two prize brigantines, one from Briſtol, the other from Glaſgow, both bound to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, with very valuable cargoes of dry goods, &c. They were ſent in by outward bound letters of marque, belonging to this port.

An account was yeſterday received, that a ſhip is lately arrived at Boſton, which ſailed from Europe in company with a French fleet of eight ſail of the line, &c. deſtined for America. The above ſhip parted with the fleet in the latitude of Bermuda.

Laſt Thurſday evening was married, Mr. WILLIAM TILTON, merchant, to Miſs SUSAN RHEA, daughter of the late Mr. John Rhea; both of this city.

Extract of a letter from major general Gates to governor Jefferſon, dated Hillſborough, November 1ſt, 1780.

SIR,

Laſt night colonel Campbell, who commanded our victorious troops in the action of the 7th ultimo at King's Mountain, arrived here. He has delivered to me the incloſed authentic and particular account of that affair. I beg your excellency will immediately, after peruſal, forward it to Congreſs.

A ſtate of the proceedings of the weſtern army, from the 25th day of September, 1780, to the reduction of major Ferguſon and the army under his command.

ON receiving intelligence that major Ferguſon had advanced up as high as Gilbert-Town, in Rutherford county, and threatened to croſs the mountains to the weſtern waters, colonel William Campbell, with four hundred men from Waſhington county of Virginia, colonel Iſaac Shelby with two hundred and forty men from Sullivan county of North-Carolina, and lieutenant colonel John Sevier, with two hundred and forty men of Waſhington county, North Carolina, aſſembled at Wattaugo, on the 25th day of September, where they were joined by colonel Charles M'Dowell, with one hundred and ſixty men from the counties of Burk and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the weſtern waters. We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th we were joined by colonel Cleveland, on the Catawba river, with three hundred and fifty men from the counties of Wilkes and Surry: no one officer having properly a right to the command in chief, on the 1ſt of October we diſpatched an expreſs to major general Gates, informing him of our ſituation, and requeſted him to ſend a general officer to take command of the whole. In the mean time colonel Campbell was choſen to act as commandant, till ſuch general officer ſhould arrive. We marched to the Cowpens on Broad-River, in South Carolina, where we were joined by colonel James Williams, with four hundred men, on the evening of the 6th of October, who informed us that the enemy lay encamped ſomewhere near the Cherokee ford of Broad-River, about thirty miles diſtant from us. By a council of the principal officers it was there thought it adviſeable to purſue the enemy that night with nine hundred of the beſt horſemen, and leave the weak horſe and footmen to follow as faſt as poſſible. We began our march with nine hundred of the beſt men about eight o'clock the ſame evening, and marching all night, came up with the enemy about three o'clock, P. M. of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King's mountain, twelve miles north of the Cherokee ford, in the confidance that they could not be forced from ſo advantageous a poſt; previous to the attack, on our march, the following diſpoſition was made: colonel Shelby's regiment formed a column in the centre on the left; colonel Campbell's another on the right; part of colonel Cleveland's regiment, headed in front by major Winſton, and colonel Sevier's formed a large column on the right wing; the other part of Cleveland's regiment, headed by colonel Cleveland himſelf, and colonel Williams's regiment, compoſed the left wing. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we were diſcovered. Colonel Shelby's and colonel Campbell's regiments began the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing forward to ſurround them, which was done in about five minutes; and the fire became general all around. The engagement laſted an hour and five minutes, the greateſt part of which time an heavy and inceſſant fire was kept up on both ſides. Our men, in ſome parts where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way a ſmall diſtance, two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardor to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the ſummit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where colonel Cleveland commanded, and were there ſtopped by his brave men; a flag was immediately hoiſted by captain Depeiſter, the commanding officer, (major Ferguſon having been killed a little before) for a ſurrender. Our fire immediately ceaſed, and the enemy laid down their arms, the greateſt part of them loaded; and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners to us at diſcretion. It appears from their own proviſion returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force conſiſted of eleven hundred and twenty-five men, out of which they ſuſtained the following loſs:

Of the REGULARS, one major, one captain, two ſerjeants and 15 privates killed: thirty-five privates wounded, left on the ground not able to march: two captains, four lieutenants, three enſigns, one ſurgeon, five ſerjeants, three corporals, one drummer, and 49 privates, taken priſoners. Loſs of the TORIES: two colonels, three captains, and 201 privates killed: one major, and 127 privates wounded, and left on the ground not able to march; one colonel, twelve captains, eleven lieutenants, two enſigns, one quartermaſter, one adjutant, two commiſſaries, eighteen ſerjeants, and 600 privates, taken priſoners.

Total loſs of the enemy, 1105 men, at King's mountain.

Given under our hands at Camp,
ſigned, WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
ISAAC SHELBY,
BENJAMIN CLEVELAND.

The loſs on our ſide was

Killed.	Wounded.
1 Colonel,	1 Major,
1 Major,	3 Captains,
1 Captain,	3 Lieutenants,
2 Lieutenants,	93 Privates,
4 Enſigns,	
19 Privates,	62 wounded.
28 killed.	

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

IN CONGRESS, October 4, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the board of war be and hereby are directed to eraſe from the regiſter of the names of the officers of the army of the United States the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

November 3.

WHEREAS, Congreſs have received information, That John Paulding, David Williams and Iſaac Vanwert, three young volunteer militia men of the ſtate of New-York, did on the 23d of September laſt intercept major John Andre, adjutant general of the Britiſh army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a ſpy; and, notwithſtanding the large bribes offered them for his releaſe, nobly diſdaining to ſacrifice their country for the ſake of gold, ſecured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the diſtrict, whereby the dangerous and traiterous conſpiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the inſidious deſigns of the enemy baffled, and the United States reſcued from impending danger.

RESOLVED, That Congreſs have a high ſenſe of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the ſaid JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS and ISAAC VANWERT.

In teſtimony whereof,

ORDERED, That each of them receive annually out of the public treaſury two hundred dollars in ſpecie, or an equivalent in the current money of theſe ſtates, during life; and that the board of war be directed to procure for each of them a ſilver medal, on one ſide of which ſhall be a ſhield with this inſcription, "FIDELITY" and on the other the following motto, "VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ," and forward them to the commander in chief, who is requeſted to preſent the ſame, with a copy of this reſolution, and the thanks of Congreſs for their fidelity, and the eminent ſervice they have rendered their country.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

November 10.

RESOLVED, THAT the commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, in the reſpective ſtates, be and hereby are directed to forward to the continental treaſury at Philadelphia, all ſuch continental bills of credit as may have been, from time to time, lodged in their offices, purſuant to the act of Congreſs, of the 18th day of March laſt, having firſt cancelled them in the mode preſcribed by the reſolution of the firſt day of September laſt, that they may be examined and burned. Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

GENTLEMEN,

THE daily depreciation of the continental money is, in every view, (political, moral, or prudential) a moſt alarming circumſtance.—A few months ago it ſtood at 60; it roſe to 70, and now is at 80 or 90. No three people can agree what the exchange is, becauſe it is in the power of any two or three emiſſaries from the Britiſh army to make it what they pleaſe: and yet upon this money depends all that is dear and valuable to us as men and citizens.—Upon this depends the ſubſiſtance of a number of brave and valuable ſoldiers and citizens, to whom, tho' poor, American liberty is more indebted than to moſt of the rich among us. What is to become of the induſtrious poor of this populous city this winter, whoſe preſent labour is to procure them their ſtock of wood and proviſions, if every day is to add to the price, and that meerly from the riſe of exchange.—The remedy is eaſy, and this is no time for flattery, or compliments.—The merchants of this city can, and they ought to agree upon the exchange from time to time, as the general circumſtances of trade may require. It muſt be remembered that the merchants of this city formerly, by agreement, regulated the rates of piſtoles, and guineas, and that determined their value in circulation. Why cannot they regulate the exchange in like manner? not meerly by ſigning a paper, to be ſoon neglected and diſregarded; but by dividing themſelves into five, ſix or ſeven claſſes, to meet in form, once a week, to continue or alter the exchange; and, what will be more material, ſelling their goods readily at ſuch exchange. I apprehend ſuch a rotation would be neceſſary to exclude undue influence, and prevent intereſted individuals from practiſing on the exchange for their own benefit. This city being the ſeat of Congreſs, and the principal trading port in America, is the barometer of our exchange, and gives the tone not only to the country, but to the reſt of the continent; and, how much is it to be lamented, that in no place has paper credit received more fatal ſtrokes: witneſs the late rapid depreciation of continental, the treatment of the ſtate money, and of the new money iſſued by Maſſachuſetts Bay under the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March. A plan of this kind, executed with fidelity and attention, would be of more utility and do the mercantile intereſt more honour than all the banks and ſubſcriptions which they can form, and coſt nothing but a little time and labour. We may try one project after another, indulge a ſpirit of vanity or party; but an Angel from Heaven, could not have ſpoken with more wiſdom and affection to us, than our greateſt enemy Lord North, when he ſaid "that paper money was the "only inſtrument by which our revolt could be main-"tained; and that the rich will not lend what they "have acquired to ſupport it." I hope an attempt of this nature will be made: ſhould it fail (which I do not believe) it will reflect honour upon the movers; but if it ſucceeds, what heartfelt pleaſure muſt the authors have, not only in wiping away the tears of the ſuffering and diſtreſſed poor, but giving new ſpirit and vigour to our public affairs. The well-earn'd praiſe of their countrymen will then follow them, inſtead of the deluſive compliments which have been paid on account of the bank and the ſtate money; of the former of which, it muſt be acknowledged, (that laudable as the intentions were) it has not anſwered the public expectations: and as to the latter, that it does not nor ever did paſs among the merchants in all, nor in any payments as ſpecie, conformable to the agreement, ſigned and publiſhed June 7th, 1780. Writers in the papers would do well to be informed of facts before they publiſh to the world, deceiving their fellow citizens, and turning intended praiſe into cenſure. It is to be hoped our neceſſities and danger will open our eyes before it is too late, and that the efforts of individuals will be applied to ſtrengthen and ſupport government, from which, (and not from the tranſient exertions of a few citizens,) certain, permanent, and ſolid ſupplies are alone to be expected.

BRUTUS.

N. B. I would propoſe that a number of the names of the moſt conſiderable merchants and traders (who have taken the oath of allegiance) ſhould be drawn out indiſcriminately, and then divided into claſſes in the order drawn, to form this chamber of exchange. By this means cabal and party will be excluded; and as there is not a moment's time to be loſt, I hope ſome men of public ſpirit will call a meeting immediately, to digeſt and propoſe a plan for this purpoſe.

Dr. THOMAS BOND, junior, purveyor of the general hoſpital, preſents his compliments to the patriotic and humane ladies of this and the neighbouring ſtates, and informs them the hoſpitals are now much in want of lint and bandage; and having lately heard of their great bounty and friendly attention to the American ſoldiery, in a moſt generous ſubſcription for them, requeſts a further continuance of their favours, by furniſhing him with a quantity of old linen as ſoon as poſſible, for the uſe of the hoſpitals, to be delivered at his office in Second-ſtreet, and at the hoſpitals in different ſtates. The doctor flatters himſelf, from the benevolent and active ſpirit ſhewn on the late occaſion, and the neceſſity and humanity of this petition, that he ſhall ſhortly be enabled to render the unfortunate wounded and lame of the American army comfortable and happy, and be amply provided for the ſucceeding campaign.

The printers of the different ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above in their news papers.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication came to hand too late for this day's paper, but will be publiſhed in our next.

Doctor Morgan's Animadverſions on the Addreſs of Doctor Shippen, will appear in our next, being poſtponed for want of room.

To the PRINTERS.

IN your paper of Saturday last Dr. Morgan has insinuated, that I had affirmed, that "this "ſtate made a point of it, or would reſent it if "Doctor Shippen was not re appointed director "general." I never made any ſuch declaration, and it is a duty which I owe to myſelf to ſay ſo thus publickly,

T. MATLACK.

November 13, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen of the Troop of Light Dragoons of the County of Philadelphia, that it is expected they will meet the LIEUTENANT of the county on Monday the 20th inſt. at the houſe of Captain Greggs, late Wright's Tavern, preciſely at eleven o'clock in the Morning, on buſineſs of importance.

Wm. COATS, Lieutenant C. P.

Philadelphia county, November 14, 1780.

*** Dr. RUSH's LECTURES upon CHEMISTRY, &c. will begin on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

*** At a meeting of the Magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, the 24th of October, 1780. Conſidering the price allowed by act of aſſembly for ſweeping of chimnies, being not enough to engage a ſufficient number of ſweeps for that purpoſe, and taking into conſideration the depreciation of our money, do agree to allow ten dollars for every chimney from this day to the 24th of January next. JOHN ORD, Preſident.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Owen Jones, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Sergreaves, on the North ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholeſale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kenings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their Cuſtom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendſhip: He flatters himſelf, that his willingneſs to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Intereſt of every Perſon, who wiſh to purchaſe Goods, to frequent his Store.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE: Alſo, ſundry Lotts of Paſture GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South ſtreet of this city. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has a Quantity of WOOD to diſpoſe of ſtanding, at nine miles and a half diſtant from the city. SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW HARPSICHORD, with three ſtops, and compleatly finiſhed. Enquire of BERNADEES VICTOR, Muſick Maſter, in Carter's-alley, from eight to ten o'clock of a Morning.

TO BE LETT,

A larege Front ROOM in Market-ſtreet, Fit for an Office. Enquire of the Printers.

LOST in the ſkirts of Philadelphia, on the Frankford road, a ſmall Bundle of MEDICINES, directed to Doctor Samuel Kennedy, containing the following, viz. lbiſs. ſpt. nitr. dulc. lb quarter ſpt. lavend. camp. lbi. ſal. nitr. lbi. ſal. glaub. lbſs. rad. dian h. lb. quarter fol. ſen lb quarter ſal. ammon. crud. lb. quarter magnes. alb. If found, to be delivered to Mr. SHARP DELANEY, Apothecary, in Second-ſtreet, who will handſomely Reward them for the ſame, according to the value.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, October 25, 1780.

WAS taken upon the 24th of this inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living on the Lower Ferry Road, on Pemberton's place, a light Bay MARE with a Star on her Forehead. Whoeve has loſt ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damages and take her away, by

PHILIP CUNSMAN.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notifications of the ſale, with the time, &c.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Chambers of his Honour the Judge, in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, on the Twentieth day of November, inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the Brigantine AJAX, burthen about 200 tons, lately commanded by John Hunter, taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from Glaſgow to Charleſtown, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by JOHN BALL, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel.

By order of the Judge.

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

A Paper Mill and Dwelling Houſe

TO BE SOLD OR LETT

And may be entered upon immediately,

AT the Falls of Schuylkill, on the main Road from Reading to Philadelphia, and within five Miles of the City, a few Days work will put the Mill in good order, the running Gears being all new, made by a compleat Workman. The Houſe has four Rooms on a floor, neatly finiſhed, thereis a good Stable and Garden, incloſed with a board fence. For terms apply to JACOB MORGAN, junior, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD *by Public Sale,*

At the Coffee Houſe, on Saturday the 18th day of November, inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A Valuable tract of land, ſituate in Roxborough township Morris county, New-Jerſey, within one mile of Andover Iron-works, and five miles from Hackets town, containing 418 acres. It is chiefly all woodland, and finely timbered with large oak and hickory, which in time, will be very valuable, on account of its ſituation, being ſo near the Iron-works; a ſufficient quantity may be converted into fine meadow, which can be watered by two ſtreams, excluſive of ſeveral valuable ſwamps, which is now mowable. There are two log houſes on the tract.

FOR SALE,

A Three ſtory Brick HOUSE and a Lot of GROUND, with a Piazza and Kitchen, ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet, and adjoining the Preſbyterian burial ground; the Lot 18 and a half feet front, and 63 feet in depth, to a 3 feet alley, running into Fifth-ſtreet, clear of ground-rent, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately: A two ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Union-ſtreets; the Lot 16 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 40 feet on Union ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 5s. currency, per annum. Two Brick HOUSES and Lot of GROUND, 34 feet front and 33 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Three Jolly Fiſhmen; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum. A Lot of GROUND, 20 feet front and 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of Cunningham's lot. For Terms of Sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Public Vendue on the premiſes on the twenty-firſt day of November, at ten o'clock in the morning, the moiety of half part of a brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, together with a brick ſhop adjoining the ſaid meſſuage, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Callow-Hill ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, late the real eſtate of Iſaac Pearſon, deceaſed.

ABIGAL PEARSON, Adminiſtratrix.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WENT adrift from the Schooner Eagle, lying at Mr. John Jones's wharff, a Pink ſtern BATTEAU, with a white bottom, 13 ſtars painted on each ſide and one on her ſtern. Whoever has taken up the ſaid Batteau, and will return her on board the Eagle, or leave her with Mr. Samuel Howell, ſhall receive the above reward. GEORGE HOUSE.

October 27, 1780.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber in Paſſyunk Townſhip, A Roan HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, marked on the near ſide I K has a red noſe. the owner proving their property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

JOHN EVERLY, living in ſaid Townſhip.

On Thurſday next,

At X o'clock in the Forenoon, on Morton's Wharff,

Will be ſold by Public Auction,

A quantity of fine table SALT,
Bottled BEER and CYDER,
CHEESE in hampers, caſks & boxes.

Being part of the cargo of the prize brigantine Rover, taken by the letters of marque America and Neptune.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1780.

On MONDAY, the 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, Will be Sold, By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Prize Ship Suſannah,

Taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel, With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

And on TUESDAY the 21ſt Inſtant, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's wharff, Will begin the Sale, By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Of the Cargo of the ſaid Prize,

SHIP SUSANNAH, Conſiſting of

BEEF in Tierces, Barrels and half Barrels,
PORK in Barrels and half Barrels,
SOAP and CANDLES in Boxes,
GENEVA in Hogſheads,
MADEIRA WINE in Hogſheads, Pipes and Quarter Caſks,
NEATS TONGUES in half Barrels and Kegs,
BUTTER and TRIPE in Kegs,
A large Quantity of CORDAGE, DRY GOODS, and other Articles.

The SALE to continue from day to day, Sunday excepted, until compleated. Such Lots as are not paid for within three days after they are ſold, will be put up again, and if any loſs ariſe by ſuch ſecond Sale, the firſt Purchaſer will be obliged to make up the ſame, agreeable to Law.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1780.

On THURSDAY the Twenty third inſtant, Will be Sold, By

PUBLIC VENDUE,

Under the Meal Market, Sundry

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture,

Conſiſting of

PLATE, Looking Glaſſes, Mahogany Dining and other Tables, Caſes of Drawers, China and other Ware, Mahogany and Windſor Chairs, Mahogany Bedſteads, Bed and Bedding, Suits of Curtains, Wearing Apparel, a ſmall Library of Books, Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Iron Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. &c.

Late the property of Benedict Arnold, forfeited and ſold according to law.

N. B. All thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them according to law.

WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

November 10, 1780.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the paſture of Henry Dalher, on the night of the 6th inſtant, a bald-face, iron grey MARE, riſing in three years old, branded G at the near ſide. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſhall receive Three Hard Dollars for the Mare only, and for the Mare and Thief Four Hard Dollars, or the exchange, and all reaſonable charges will be given by me, DAVID DITLOW, living in Cocollico townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Reem's town.

MR. ALEXANDER M'DONEL, Serjeant Major of the Second South-Carolina Regiment; or Mr. M'DONEL, Clerk at Mr. Leappiner's Brewery; lately from New-York, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to Mrs. SHAING, oppoſite Mr. Hare's Brewery, Water-ſtreet. Any Gentlemen that can give information, ſo that the ſaid two Gentlemen may be ſpoke with, will oblige their humble ſervant, JACOB KALIPOFFER, or leave a Line with the Printers directed to J. K.

CAME to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, on the 6th inſtant, an old Sorrel HORSE, with ſome white ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in two weeks after this date, as the Horſe is of little value.

Nov. 14. BENJAMIN MYERS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, rather inclined to a dun colour, ſwitch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his expences in three weeks from this date.

JOHN WHITE.

October 27, 1780.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, ſcarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broad cloths.

Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds.

Blue, brown and light coloured naps.

Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, ſpotted and flowered.

Drawboys.

Fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns.

Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting.

Checks.

Worſted and ſilk hoſe.

A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.

Figured and plain minionet lawns.

Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.

White, blue and brown ſerges.

Fine and coarſe linens.

White peſlongs, farmets and perſians.

Black mode.

Womens white gloves.

Tapes.

White and coloured threads.

Silk gauze.

Corded dimities.

A large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk.

Ribbons.

Silk handkerchiefs.

Ivory combs.

A quantity of coarſe milled hoſe.

Writing paper.

Snuff in bottles.

ALSO, Excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap for caſh, in him may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerted to give general ſatisfaction.

To be Sold,

A Forty-eight inch French Burr MILL-STONE, and a SHARE in the City Library, very cheap. Enquire of William Van Phul, in Story-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. November 5.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good ſecond hand 7 inch CABLE, 120 fathom long. Alſo a 9 inch ditto, 190 fathoms long; and a quantity of BLOCKS, iron hoops and Junck.

Apply to WILLIAM BUDDEN.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON and a Pair of BAY HORSES.

Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold,

A healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 22 years of age: ſhe is fit for either town or country. Enquire of the printers.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet in Water-ſtreet, the following GOODS, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum by the hogſhead or gallon, Sherry Wine by the quarter caſk or gallon, Gin in caſes, Box Sugars, Muſcovado ditto in barrels, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Beſt No. 1 Sail Duck, Britannias, mens beſt London wool hats, Engliſh cloth, hearth furniture, buckle and ſcrubbing bruſhes, ſweeping ditto home made, powder boxes, pouch barrels for privateers, and a variety of other Goods.

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. A large quantity of plain and japanned tin Ware of all kinds, ſome Pewter, Engliſh Cheeſe, Muſtard of an extraordinary quality, Scotch Snuff manufactured in Glaſgow; all to be ſold cheap for caſh. 3m.

Twelve Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from off the Commons, three MARES; one a dark brown, about 13 hands high, riſing 7 years old, with a long ſwitch tail; was loſt ſome time laſt March. The other a black, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, has a few white hairs on her forehead, had a lock on one of her fore feet, with a log or wood hanging to it; was loſt laſt June. The other white, about 14 hands and a half high, with a ſwitch tail, riſing 7 years old; was loſt about the 10th of October. Whoever gives intelligence of any of ſaid Mares, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars for each of them, and if ſtolen, Three Hundred Dollars for each one, paid by me, JAMES DURANT, Butcher, living near the New Play-houſe, or WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS by a late Reſolve of the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania, The Subſcriber is appointed PUBLIC AUCTIONEER for the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia; and has opened a STORE, in Second ſtreet, a few doors above Vine-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. James Loughead, as a Vendue-Store, where all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandize will be received for Public Sale. Any perſon favouring him with their Buſineſs, may expect the utmoſt and ſteady Attention paid to it, by their humble Servant, ALEXANDER BOYD.

Four Thouſand Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber having, at ſundry times, ſuffered conſiderable damage from ſome malevolent perſons, offers the above reward to any one who ſhall give information, ſo that the offender or offenders be brought to juſtice.

The injuries he has ſuffered, have been committed at the following times, viz.

In January, 1779, the lining of his chaiſe cut out, which was afterwards repeated. In March, the chaiſe again damaged, one of the wings taken away and the curtains cut; the windows of his dwelling houſe broke ſeveral times, by large ſtones, and his wife and family very much terrified; the gates unhanged, and the covering of the walls deſtroyed. In May, the barn and ſtables broke open, one of the horſe's ears cut off, and the utenſils in the barn deſtroyed and broke. And on the 23d of October, 1780, a hogſhead of good cyder ſtove in. GRIFFITH JONES, Tanner in Germantown.

N. B. As it is probable the above inſults were committed in the preſence of others, not immediately concerned, it is hoped they will give information, that ſuch diſturbers of the public peace may be brought to exemplary puniſhment. October 25, 1780.

Would take charge of a School,

A Young GENTLEMAN, whoſe inſtructions in Engliſh Grammar, the Latin, Greek and French Languages; alſo, Writing and Arithmetick, have been univerſally approved of in ſeveral places where he has had the tuition of Gentlemen's Children. Gentlemen who would employ ſuch a perſon in the city, or any county contiguous thereto, they may ſhortly ſee him, with credentials of his education, abilities and character, by leaving their names and places of abode with the Printers. Philadelphia, Octo 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Townſend White and Company,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, next door to the late William Allen's,

CHOICE old London particular MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, fit for immediate uſe. Likewiſe, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, &c. wholeſale or retail.

Pelliunk townſhip, 26 of the 10 Month, 1780.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing, about three weeks ago, Three ſtray COWS, viz. One ſpotted black and white, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſundry ear marks difficult to deſcribe. Alſo, one other, brindle, with white belley, white tail, white ſtroke acroſs her ſhoulder and rump, and a ſtar in her forehead, marked with a ſlit in the under ſide of each ear. The other a red, with a white belley and tail, and white ſtroke on her rump and acroſs her ſhoulders. The owners of ſaid CATTLE are deſired to come, prove property and pay charges, and take them away within three weeks from the date hereof, or otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by ISAAC WILLIAMS, living near Gray's ferry.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two weeks ago, a ſorrel HORSE, rather inclining to a dun colour, ſwitch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for his expences in three weeks from this date. October 27, 1780. JOHN WHITE.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Ford, on Sunday night, the 29th of October, A light, two horſe WAGGON, the ſides boarded and painted red, the fore wheel, on the off ſide, has one new fellow, and two ſpokes lately put in the body, has a conſiderable riſe forward, it is about half worn, the paint on the ſides dull.

The ſame Night was ſtolen from Cephas Bartleſon, at Swedes-Ford, Upper Merrion townſhip, Two Blind Halters, the one lately mended between the rings by the bitt; two Leather Collars; two pair of Quoilers with iron traces, the traces twiſted links, with breaſt chains and hames. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Waggon and Gears, and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that they may be reſtored, ſhall have the above Reward. JOHN BAYARD

November 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET, intending very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their Accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for Sale, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars and Molaſſes; Alſo, A few Pipes of excellent Madeira, which he will diſpoſe of very low for Caſh.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, the 14th of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and loſt one of his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN LEVERING.

Wanted immediately,

A number of WOOD CUTTERS, who will undertake to cut a quantity of wood in Pennſbury manner by the cord, and find themſelves. Any perſons willing to engage, will be informed of the price by applying to SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennſylvania.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland State, a NEGRO MAN, named CATO, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a ſtrong made, impudent four, down-looking fellow: ſaid Cato has a black face, large mouth and eyes, thick lips, thick beard and large feet, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, loves ſpirituous liquors, chews tobacco; ſaid Negroe was ſeen near Brandywine-bridge, on the 5th inſt. dreſſed as follows, viz. a red under waiſtcoat, and over that a ſhort double breaſted drab coloured cloth jacket, the body thereof much worn, the ſleeves nearly new, the buttons on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter and ſome old mohair, thoſe underneath are turned apple-trees, long tow trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid.

Octo. 1. ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid, on their peril, to take him on board.

WANTED to hire by the month, A SMART black or white BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Women Wanted,

IN a pleaſant ſituation in the country, near ſeveral places of worſhip: One to do the work of a ſmall dairy and to ſpin; the other to cook, &c. Apply to Mrs. Baynton in Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia. Good wages will be given in caſh or cloathing, &c.

A Cloſe STOVE with a pipe and trevit compleat, To be Sold. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near South-ſtreet. Alſo a HOUSE in Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet. Enquire of the printers.

Kent county, State of Maryland, Octo. 21, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

Ford Hard Money or Continental at the Exchange,

A SHIP on the ſtocks, at the ſubſcriber's ſhipyard, on Langford's-bay, of the following dimenſions, viz. 72 feet by the keel, ſtrait rabbit, 26 feet beam, 12 feet in the hold, 26 inches dead-rize, intended to have 4 feet and a half waiſte, and is to be pierced for 22 guns. She is built all of oak timber and plank, the latter 2 inches and a half thick, and conſtructed for faſt ſailing: ſhe has a long floor and clean run: ſhe will be beamed and kneed in about two weeks and ready for the caulkers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Maryland, or to Mr. EZEKIEL FORMAN, Philadelphia. THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, in Race-ſtreet,

CHOICE Loaf Sugar, manufactured in this city; and in a few days will be ready for ſale ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, Molaſſes, &c.

PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near this city, the night before laſt,

ONE bright bay FILLY, full fifteen hands high, has a ſmall blaze in her face, the brand mark HF on her near buttock, the H and F united together is ſomething obſcure, a black mane and tail, has never been docked, nor ſhod; ſhe is gentle, but not broke, and will be three years old next ſpring. She is remarkably ſtrong and well formed for her age, being a colt of the horſe Sampſon, out of one of governor Penn's imported mares.

Alſo, one Black HORSE, about ſeven years old, and fourteen and half hands high, branded HF on the near buttock, he has a ſtar in his forehead, and the near hind foot white, has been uſed to the draught, and trots altogether.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Filly and Horſe, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive four hundred dollars for the Filly, two hundred dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges for the ſame, and one hundred dollars for the thief brought to conviction.

OWEN BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1780.

ALL PERSONS who have or may ſoon have CATTLE, in ſufficient good order for Beef, to diſpoſe of, are deſired to leave their propoſals with the ſubſcriber, in Second ſtreet near Race ſtreet, who has orders to contract for one thouſand heads for the uſe of the army.

JACOB MORGAN, Jun.

Germantown, Sept. 30, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, but ſuppoſed to be the former, on the night of the 28th inſtant, from the Blue-ball tavern, in Nicetown, a dark bay MARE, trots and paces, but moſtly the latter; between 5 and 6 years old; about 14 hands high; branded on one of her buttocks with W, remarkable low before; Likewiſe, had on a new ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, and the thief be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars, with reaſonable charges for the Mare, Saddle and Bridle only, by JACOB FIRNHAVER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE NOVEMBER 18, 1780.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from Mr. Owen Jones's, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Stgreaves, on the North side of Market street, opposite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholesale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thicksetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlastings, Camblets and Corded Worsted,
Men's, women's and children's Worsted Hose,
Cotton Cords and Tassels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Russia Sheetings,
Coarse and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marseilles Quilting,
A quantity of the best Sewing Silks,
Mohair and Twist,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kenings,
Taffaties, Persians, Paduasoys and Sarsnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cross-barred, striped and plain Muslins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
English Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his best Thanks to those who have been so obliging as to favour him with their Custom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendship: He flatters himself, that his willingness to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Interest of every Person, who wish to purchase Goods, to frequent his Store.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-House. Enquire of the printers.

TO BE LET,

A SHOP in Second-street near Market-street, suitable for the dry good business. Enquire of the printers.

State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia county, November 4th, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the deputy constable of Germantown township, on Tuesday the 31st day of October last, a certain JACOB DEWEES, of Springfield township, (single man) and is a paper-maker by trade, is about 23 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is slim made, has short brown hair somewhat curly, is of a thin visage, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has a sharp nose; his dress is uncertain, as it is probable he may have changed the same. Whoever apprehends the said Jacob Dewees, and lodges him in any gaol in this state, or delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward paid by me,

JOHN MOYER.

November 7, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, on Lancaster road, near the sign of the Buck, nine miles from Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, about 16 years old, about 13 hands high; a natural pacer, she has a small star in her forehead, besides a particular mark she has in her near side, a small dent between her ribs, so that you may lay the end of your finger in it; she has a low carriage. Whosoever takes up the said Mare and thief, and secures them, or the Mare only, so that the owner can have her again, shall have the above reward, paid by me,

MARGARET GOODMAN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the tenth of October, 1780, a black MARE, about 10 years old, trots; has a rough mane, a lump on the top of her head where the bridle buckles. Whoever secures the said Mare and Thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare, paid by me, living at the Crooked-Billet, Philadelphia county.

RICHARD KENEDY.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing Office in Market street,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third street, in Chesnut-street, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will also attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horses, &c. at the Coffee-house, as usual.

He will be greatly obliged to those Gentlemen who favour him with their Business, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Dispatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second street, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public sale. The strictest attention will be paid to the disposal of them as well as storing, previous to their sale. They also sell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public sale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tuesday in each week; for horses, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wednesday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for shipping or their materials, houses or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of shipping, description of lands, houses, &c. will be placed in the most conspicuous part of their store, and due regard paid to public notifications of the sale, with the time, &c.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleased to appoint the subscriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the district of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-streets, which he formerly occupied, otherwise known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Business; and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that those who mean to favour him with their custom would be pleased to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publishing them in an hand-bill before the day of sale, which will much oblige their most humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

THIS DAY,

At TWELVE o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

FOR READY CASH,

A Chariot and Pair of Horses,

With HARNESS, &c. compleat, and in good Order:

Late the Property of BENEDICT ARNOLD;

Seized for the Use of this State, by

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Esquire, } Agents, P. C.

N. B. The above Horses are of good blood, and will make excellent covering Horses, for which reason they will be sold separately.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW HARPSICHORD, with three stops, and compleatly finished. Enquire of BERNADEES VICTOR, Musick Master, in Carter's-alley, from eight to ten o'clock of a Morning.

By His EXCELLENCY

Joseph Reed, Esquire,

President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield its encrease in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the several states, to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethern who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Quantity of Brandy, dry Hides, white and brown Spanish Sugars in chests, Molasses in kegs, Rum, and a few pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks of Madeira Wine, to be sold by

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, consisting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houses, the one brick, a well-frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewise a good FISHERY, rented in the best times for 1 l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum, specie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be sold with or without the Plantation, as may suit a purchaser. Enquire of the subscriber living in Second street.

MARY EDDY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts within three months from this date, in order for settlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication.

AS ſome perſons may be ignorant of the true motives which actuated doctors Morgan and Ruſh to accuſe and proſecute me with ſo much perſeverance and virulence, and may think it impoſſible any men could be at ſo much pains and expence to prove what had no exiſtence, but in their malice and reſentment; I have perſuaded myſelf to break my reſolution of treating them and their writings with a ſilent and ſovereign contempt: but I will do it only ſo far as will be neceſſary to ſhew their wicked deſigns, and convince you of the propriety of my conduct.

Doctor Morgan was appointed director of the hoſpitals in the year 1775, by a majority of one voice, which I charitably obtained for him, at his requeſt.

In January, 1777, he was diſmiſſed the ſervice with ignominy, in conſequence of the clamors and complaints of officers of all ranks in the army, as appears on the journals of Congreſs.—When my fellow citizens went out in the flying camp, in the ſummer of 1776, I was called upon to attend them as director and chief phyſician of their hoſpitals.—A multitude of complaints of the ſufferings of the ſick, under doctor Morgan's care, were made about this time, and my conduct was much commended, as appears from the following extracts of letters from doctor Ruſh, then a member of Congreſs, and authenticated by him before the court-martial, one dated Philadelphia, November 28th, 1776: "I am bound, in juſtice to your fidelity, to "inform you, that every perſon who comes from "the camp, ſpeaks in the moſt reſpectful terms of "your conduct towards the ſick and wounded under "your care." In another of September, 1776, he writes thus; "The ſatisfaction you have given in your "department will induce Congreſs to continue you, "if poſſible;" and then goes on to ſhew me how I can continue director, and my private practice and lectures, at the ſame time; and adds, "I wiſh the ſame "ſimplicity and œconomy were uſed in preſcribing "every where as we hear are uſed in the hoſpitals un"der your care."

Influenced by theſe conſiderations Congreſs reſolved, in October, 1776, that all the ſick under doctor Morgan, on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, ſhould be transferred to my care, hoping he might ſilence the complaints made againſt him, by attending more properly to the few that were on the eaſt ſide. Their expectations were not anſwered, for the clamours continued and encreaſed ſo much, that they were obliged to diſmiſs him entirely, or have no army. General Waſhington writes thus to Congreſs, as late as January, 1777: "I am amazed to hear complaints of the "hoſpital on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river. Doctor "Morgan with moſt of his mates has been conſtantly "there, ſince I left it with the main body of the army. "It is in vain however to look back upon paſt misfor"tunes; I will not pretend to point out the cauſes, "but I know matters have been ſtrangely conducted "in the medical line. I hope your new appointment, "when it is made, will make the neceſſary reform in "the hoſpital, and that I ſhall not, the next cam"paign, have my ears and eyes too ſhocked with the "complaints and looks of poor creatures, periſhing "for want of proper care either in the regimental or "hoſpital ſurgeons." And in April, 1777, I was appointed director general of all the hoſpitals, by the unanimous vote of the thirteen United States. The doctor was greatly mortified at this appointment, and, not willing to give credit to the true cauſe aſſigned by Congreſs themſelves, choſe rather to ſuppoſe, though very falſely, that his diſgrace was effected by my means; and that I, as he expreſſes it in his 5th charge, reviled and calumniated my ſuperior officer, in order to vilify and ſupplant him. Actuated by this opinion, he ſeeks revenge, and has employed himſelf from that time to this in collecting, by every means, materials for the accuſations, which have been carefully examined by a court-martial, and, notwithſtanding every advantage was given him, during a trial of near three months, he was not able to ſupport one of them, and therefore they were all rejected by the court, and I was acquitted.

That he ſtopped at nothing ever ſo mean to gain teſtimony againſt me, read the following declaration, on oath, of Mr. Robert Jewel, a friend to his country and reputable citizen;

"I hereby certify and declare, That doctor Mor"gan offered me a certificate to ſign, which he had rea"dy drawn up, reflecting on the character of doctor "Shippen, which was not true. He importuned me "much to ſign it; I refuſed: he then begged I would "draw up one myſelf as near it as I would. I told "him I knew nothing againſt doctor Shippen; I would "ſign nothing. He urged and perſuaded me much to "do ſomething, and added You know Mr. Jewel, "you are under obligations to me, and ought to "oblige me ſo far. At length he obtained a depoſiti"on before juſtice Adcock, in which I did not mean "to reflect on doctor Shippen's character as director "general or an honeſt man."

Sworn before W. RUSH.

Mr. Jewel alſo depoſed, that Dr. Morgan acquainted him, that he was informed of the matters contained in the certificate by Dr. Ruſh. Dr. Hinan ſwears, that, prior to his giving a certificate to Dr. Morgan, Dr. Ruſh aſked him in what manner he would anſwer certain queſtions if he was called upon, and that the form of the ſaid certificate was drawn up by Dr. Ruſh.

Mr. John Scott, a man of exceeding good character, declared on oath before the court, "that Dr. Ruſh "propoſed a paper in the commiſſary's room at Beth"lehem, and when the gentlemen were going to ſign it, "Dr. Ruſh ſaid, "We will bring the Shippens down;" "upon which Dr. W. W. Smith ſigned it, and ſaid he "would join with all his heart."

Dr. Otto, a ſenior ſurgeon, when a paper was ſhewn and read diſtinctly to him, drawn up by Dr. Ruſh, and he was aſked whether he ſigned his name to it, and whether the facts certified by him were true, anſwered thus on oath: "I ſigned my name to one part of it, "but not to the other, to the beſt of my recollection.* "The facts in that paper I do not acknowlege as true, "or to have been aſſented to by me, but I muſt have "been impoſed upon to ſign it."—Dr. Otto is an excellent officer, is not maſter of Engliſh, and a very polite man.

Doctor Binney, when on his oath, was aſked by me whether he had not heard Dr. Morgan expreſs a deſire of revenging an injury that he ſaid he had received from me? and anſwered "I have heard Dr. Morgan obſerve, "that you had attempted to ruin him, to which he "added ſtrong expreſſions of reſentment." Many more inſtances, were they neceſſary, might be produced of the malicious and uncharitable deſigns of Doctors Morgan and Ruſh in this proſecution.

It is not ſurprizing, my worthy fellow citizens, that men actuated by ſuch ſtrong reſentments and malevolent motives, ſhould endeavour by every imaginable means, to gratify their malice.

It is not ſurprizing, that after having failed of ſucceſs before a court martial and in Congreſs, they ſhould attempt to impoſe upon the public, by ſtating one ſide of the evidence only, and by inſidious aſſertions, which there is no evidence to ſupport. But the judgment of a diſintereſted and unimpeachable court-martial on each charge, and the reaſons they themſelves give, I am perſuaded, will ſatisfy every candid man, that there was no foundation for the charges brought againſt me; that no motive but the deepeſt malice could have prompted a continuance of them, and that no men, but ſuch as were determined to gratify the worſt of paſſions, at every hazard of their own reputation, could have been the authors of them.

The judgment of the court-martial, and the proceedings of Congreſs upon it, with the mighty affair of Wine and Sugar next week.

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* As Dr. Morgan remained in the city with the enemies of his country all this time, he was quite ignorant of my conduct, and was obliged to aſk information and aſſiſtance of Dr. Ruſh, before he could plan his proſecution.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.

TUESDAY laſt came on the election of a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth. The honourable the ſpeaker of the houſe, and the members of the General Aſſembly, attended in the council chamber, and were received by his excellency the preſident and council.—They immediately proceeded to the election, and his excellency JOSEPH REED, eſquire, was unanimouſly choſen preſident, and the honourable WILLIAM MOORE, eſquire, was, by a large majority of votes, choſen vice-preſident. Whereupon a declaration of the election, being read, was ſigned by his excellency the preſident and council, and by the ſpeaker of the houſe, and members of the general aſſembly. His excellency then addreſſed the council and general aſſembly in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE this, as I do every other mark of public confidence, with gratitude and reſpect. The unanimity which has appeared on this and former occaſions, does me the greateſt honour, and muſt engage me by the moſt powerful of all motives, to ſhew myſelf worthy of your choice. But as in becoming the ſervant of the public, I do not loſe the privileges of a freeman, I ſhall, with the honeſt boldneſs becoming ſuch a character, take this opportunity (the laſt which probably I may ever have) to lay before you ſome ſentiments, the reſult of obſervation, and the experience I have had in the government of this ſtate. To accompliſh ſo great a revolution in ſo ſhort a time, to ſubvert an eſtabliſhed government, and form a new one, unſupported by habits of obedience and opinion, will be allowed no eaſy taſk, if perfect union had ſubſiſted in all other reſpects. But when, to the diſaffection of a conſiderable number in the ſtate, we add the internal diviſions which have ſubſiſted among ourſelves, and fomented by ſtrangers occaſionally reſiding among us, it is to be admired that we have preſerved any government, much more that it ſhould have grown to the vigor and ſtrength it now has.

But to be uſeful, government muſt not only be obeyed, it muſt be reſpected, and I conſider much more implied in election than barely nominating a man to the office. It implies confidence, a promiſe of ſupport in the performance of his duty, a fair repreſentation and candid conſtruction of all his actions. Events have juſtified the government of this ſtate in many meaſures, which for a ſeaſon were the ſubject of the greateſt complaint, and in which the moſt laudable actions, were aſcribed to the moſt ungenerous motives, and yet the torrent of calumny, public and perſonal, does not ceaſe to flow. We know human nature too well to expect, while in office, that even your ſuffrages will abaſh envy and diſappointment; but your example will go far to check their effects upon our public affairs, and teach our fellow citizens, that while they exerciſe the inеſtimable privilege of freely canvaſſing the meaſures of government, they ſhould do it with decency and candour, ever remembering that they have not choſen angels, but men, ſubject to like paſſions and infirmities with themſelves. In governments formed like ours this is peculiarly neceſſary, to check thoſe exceſſes, which, turning liberty into licentiouſneſs, have been of en improved by bad men, in other countries, to the deſtruction of liberty itſelf. To the harmony which has ſubſiſted for a conſiderable time paſt between the legiſlative and executive branches of government, I am perſuaded much of our preſent tranquility and the energy of government is to be aſcribed; and tho' it is too much the faſhion of this world to aſſume ſuperior wiſdom and merit, by depreciating the meaſures of their predeceſſors, it ſavours as little of prudence as of charity, and leſs of policy than either; as in the courſe of ſuch frequent elections, we ſhall ſoon be in the like ſituation ourſelves, and it muſt leſſen the confidence of the people where the public good requires it to be moſt extenſively placed. The laws which have been paſſed under the preſent government in favour of the rights of human nature, for the advancement of education on the moſt catholic principles, providing for and rewarding thoſe brave men, who are defending the liberties and property of their country, beſides ſeveral wholeſome municipal laws, will, in my poor opinion, do honour to the authors, when they are laid low in the duſt. The preſent time is perhaps the moſt trying and arduous to a public character, when we ſeem to be called to ſerve our country at the riſque of ſome preſent popularity; but a wiſe and generous people will ſoon diſtinguiſh the ſkilful and firm phyſician, who applies ſuitable remedies, from the vain and ignorant quack, who tampers with the diſeaſe, and pleaſes his patient at the expence of his ſafety.

For myſelf, gentlemen (if ſuch a ſubject ought to take up a moment of your time) I beg leave to add, that I am conſcious of many defects to fill the ſtation to which I have been elected, but I have endeavoured to ſupply them by aſſiduity and fidelity; with what ſucceſs, my fellow-citizens will judge. At your call, I abandoned a lucrative profeſſion, in the prime of life and abilities, when the ſtate of my family and fortune, on any other occaſion, would not have warranted ſuch a ſacrifice; and Providence has added domeſtic to public cares: the allowances of the ſtate, generous as they appeared at firſt view, have fallen ſhort of that ſupport, which a decent regard to my ſtation, with proper œconomy, required. But think not that I regret the ſacrifice I have made: I rejoice that I had a life to riſque, and ſome property to devote to the ſervice of my country, in ſuch a cauſe; and my fellow-citizens cannot receive it with more pleaſure than I give it.

But I ſhould be wanting in juſtice and gratitude, if I did not acknowledge the generous intentions of former aſſemblies, tho' fruſtrated by unforeſeen events. A ſupport ſuitable to the circumſtances, and the rank to which you have raiſed us, muſt, I preſume, be as agreeable to your conſtituents, as it is conformable to the conſtitution. And whatever charms power and diſtinction may have for ſome minds, I look forward with pleaſure to the day, when I ſhall mingle again with the maſs of my fellow-citizens; tho' no length of time can eraze the remembrance of thoſe marks of affection and reſpect which I have received from a great part of this ſtate, for whoſe proſperity and happineſs it is impoſſible any one ſhould entertain more ſincere, devout and fervent wiſhes, and to whoſe ſervice I am ever faithfully devoted."

The proceſſion to the Court-houſe ſet out from the Council Chamber a little after twelve o'clock, in the following order, viz.

Conſtables with their ſtaves.
Sub Sheriffs with their wands.
High Sheriff with his wand.
Coroner with his wand.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.
Judge, Regiſter and Marſhal of the Admiralty.
Treaſurer and Attorney-General of the State.
Juſtices of the Peace.
Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.
Secretary of the Council.
His Excellency the Preſident and Honourable the Vice-Preſident.
Members of the Council two and two.
Door-keeper of the Council.
Serjeant at Arms with the Mace.
Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe.
Clerk of the Houſe.
Members of the General Aſſembly two and two.
Door-keeper of the General Aſſembly.
Citizens.

On their arrival at the head of the Court-houſe ſtairs, ſilence was commanded. His excellency the preſident, the honourable the vice-preſident, and the honourable the ſpeaker of the houſe came forward, and the ſecretary of the council read the declaration of the election, and proclaimed the preſident "captain general and commander in chief, in and over the commonwealth of Pennſylvania." Immediately after the proclamation was made, thirteen cannon were fired, and colonel Nicola's regiment fired three vollies. The proceſſion then moved forward to the city tavern, where a cold collation was provided, conſiſtent with that fragality and œconomy which the ſituation of our public affairs not only renders neceſſary but honourable. The uſual compliments of congratulation being paid, the following toaſts were drank, viz.

Proſperity to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
The other ſtates in union, and the honourable Congreſs.
The King, Queen, and Royal Family of France.
General Waſhington and the army.
The Pennſylvania line.
The trade and navigation of Pennſylvania.
Perdition to all Traitors, ſecret and open; and eternal honour to him who dare be honeſt in the worſt of times.

His excellency retired and the company broke up. The whole was conducted with the greateſt decorum, amidſt every appearance of univerſal ſatisfaction and joy.——After which the vice preſident and council dined with his excellency the preſident, and were honoured with the company of his excellency the preſident of Congreſs, the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, the delegates of the ſtate in Congreſs, the ſpeaker of the aſſembly, chief juſtice, and other juſtices of the ſupreme court, judge of the admiralty, and attorney general.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, November 16th, 1780.

THE diſpatch of public buſineſs, and convenience of the members, requiring ſtated hours of meeting;

Reſolved, That from Eleven to Two o'Clock be appointed for the ordinary buſineſs of the Council.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

IN conſequence of the above reſolve the PRESIDENT of the ſtate, for the convenience of ſuch gentlemen as may have buſineſs, or favour him with viſits, acquaints them, That he will always be engaged from Eleven to Two o'Clock; but will be glad to ſee them at any other hours.

Doctor Ruſh's Introductory Lecture to his Courſe of CHEMISTRY, will be delivered at the Univerſity on Monday next, at twelve o'Clock.

A gentleman juſt from Richmond in Virginia aſſures us, from authorities which he relies upon, that the following very important intelligence, reſpecting our military operations to the ſouthward, may be received as authentic——

That the army under lord Cornwallis is entirely ſurrounded near Cambden: that generals Morgan and Sumpter are in front, with about two thouſand choſen men, and militia joining in numbers; that general Smallwood is in the rear with eighteen hundred, and two Colonels with conſiderable commands on the flanks of the enemy: that the commanding officers write with great confidence, that the Britiſh army muſt capitulate, or be cut to pieces in attempting to reach Charleſtown: that all the ſouthern diſaffected, on whom lord Cornwallis principally depended, have turned their arms againſt him, taken Georgetown with conſiderable ſtores, and are determined to do him all further miſchief in their power: that lord Cornwallis himſelf (almoſt at the point of death) is gone to Charleſtown with a very ſtrong guard, the command devolving on lord Rawdon. That letters from general Leſlie [who commands the Britiſh forces in Virginia] to Cornwallis have been intercepted, in which he regrets his ſituation in Virginia, not hearing from his lordſhip, and totally ignorant in what manner to act: that by intercepted letters it alſo appears, that lord Cornwallis is more alarmed at what he thought the American diſaffected taking arms againſt his majeſty, than any thing that has yet happened to him.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, November 16, 1780.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congreſs, (in order to prevent frauds practiſed by Britiſh veſſels, who have poſſeſſed themſelves of American papers, taken in prizes) have directed that in future there be inſerted, on the back of the commiſſion of every armed veſſel, a minute deſcription of the perſons of the captain and lieutenant, with their age, ſtature, and complexion reſpectively; and that all veſſels, going on mercantile voyages, the maſter and mate do underſign their clearances, in the preſence of the naval officer, who is in like manner to endorſe on ſaid clearance a minute deſcription of the perſons of the maſter and mate, with their age, ſtature, complexion, &c. reſpectively, and certify the ſame under his ſignature and ſeal of office: to which all perſons concerned are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.

Extract from the minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, ſecretary.

AT a meeting of the Whig Aſſociators of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 11th inſtant, colonel JOHN SHEE in the chair, the following gentlemen were choſen a committee for conducting the buſineſs of the aſſociation, viz. col. Reed, major Boyd, col. Eyre, major Salter, col. Will, major Kerr, major Pancake, col. Shee, major Rees, col. Knox, major Caſdrop, col. Marſh, major M'Cullough, capt. Budden, Dr. Hutchinſon, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Markoe, Mr. Lieper, Dr. Shields, Mr. Kamerer, Mr. Wade, Mr. Sergeant, col Semple, Mr. Foulke, Mr. M'Clenaghan, capt. M'Dowell, col. Farmer, capt. Barker, major Prowell, Dr. Phile, capt. Burkhard and capt. Huſton. Mr. Oſborne was choſen ſecretary.

The committee choſen by the Whig Aſſociators are deſired to meet this evening preciſely at ſix o'clock at col. Farmer's.

By Order,
H. OSBORNE, ſecretary.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Philadelphia, November, 13, 1780.

THE proceedings of a court-martial, held the 19th and 20th of October laſt at Bennet's tavern, in Bucks county, whereof colonel M'Ilroy was preſident, having been laid before me lieutenant colonel James M'Maſters and lieutenant colonel William Roberts appear to have been charged with diſobedience of orders and neglect of duty, in not turning out on the tour of duty in the militia of this ſtate on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, nor at any time after, tho' ſo to do they were legally and rightfully required---And the court having found both the parties guilty, and ſentenced them to be caſhiered, I do approve the ſentence. But ſundry circumſtances having appeared in favour of colonel Roberts, both as to former conduct and on the preſent occaſion, I do, by virtue of the powers and authorities granted me by the militia law of this ſtate, pardon his offence, and direct him to be releaſed from his arreſt.

On the ſame day, and at the ſame court-martial, lieutenant Thomas Campbell, lieutenant Nicholas Frantz, lieutenant William Hynes, enſign Joſeph Grier, enſign William Miller, and enſign Samuel Wallace, were charged with the like offence, and the court having proceeded thereupon, found lieutenant Campbell, lieutenant Frantz, and enſign Miller guilty, and ſentenced them to be caſhiered---which ſentence is approved and ordered to be carried into execution. Enſign Samuel Wallace being in like manner found guilty of the above charge, and alſo that he had ſhamefully broke his arreſt without juſt cauſe, and ſentenced by the court to be caſhiered with diſgrace, I do approve the ſaid ſentence, and direct that it be carried into execution forthwith. Lieutenant Hynes and enſign Grier, being acquitted with honour, I approve and confirm the ſentence of the court, and direct them to be releaſed from arreſt.

At the ſaid court-martial, and on the ſame day, lieutenant John Hart and enſign John M'Mullen, were charged, that being ordered on duty at the Camp at Trenton in Auguſt laſt, they had ſhamefully withdrawn themſelves from the ſame, contrary to orders. Upon the trial the court found lieutenant Hart guilty of the charge, and ſentenced him to be caſhiered, which ſentence I do approve and confirm.---That enſign M'Mullen did withdraw himſelf for a few days from Camp, contrary to orders, but that having returned and done duty, it ſo far mitigates his offence, that the court ſentence him to be reprimanded by general Lacey---which ſentence I do in like manner approve and confirm.

JOSEPH REED, preſident,
and commander in chief of the militia of
Pennſylvania.

To the Public.

THE three following certificates will, I preſume, ſufficiently ſupport before you the declaration made by me in the laſt Pennſylvania Packet, and I ſhall to-morrow give to the honourable houſe of general aſſembly farther proof that I never made uſe of any ſuch ſentiment or expreſſions as has been inſinuated by Dr. Morgan.

Nov. 17. TIMOTHY MATLACK.

To the PRINTERS.

IN your paper of the 11th inſtant I obſerve a piece, intitled "Doctor Morgan's continuation," in which are the following words, "as is alledged That "the ſecretary of the ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhould affirm in Congreſs, That this ſtate made a point of it, "or would reſent it, if doctor Shippen was not re-appointed director general:" which appears to me a little extraordinary, as I was preſent in Congreſs, during the whole time the Doctor's tryal was reading, and at his re-election: and I do declare that I never heard the honourable Timothy Matlack, eſquire, utter ſuch a ſentence or inſinuate the moſt diſtant hint tending to that purpoſe; but, on the contrary, he appeared through the whole affair to conduct himſelf with the greateſt candour.

EZEKIEL CORNELL.

I DO not recollect, that I ever heard Mr. Matlack ſay in Congreſs or elſewhere, that "this ſtate made a "point of it, or would reſent it, if Dr. Shippen was "not re-appointed director general," nor words to that import. CHARLES THOMSON.

AT the requeſt of the honourable Mr. Matlack, I certify, that before the late election of Dr. Shippen as director general of the hoſpitals, I had a converſation with him on that ſubject; That he diſcovered great candour in his opinion; and, as far as it depended on his judgment, left me uninfluenced.

Philadelphia, JAMES DUANE.
Nov. 17, 1780.

This MORNING,

At X o'clock, on Morton's Wharff,
Will be ſold by Public Auction,
A QUANTITY of Fine BOTTLED
BEER and CYDER,
Taken in the Prize Brigantine ROVER, by the Letters of Marque AMERICAN and NEPTUNE.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY Next,

(The Twenty Fourth Inſtant,)
At TWELVE o'clock at NOON, at the Coffee-Houſe,
Will be Sold, by Public Auction,
THE SCHOONER
RESTORATION,
With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale;
Being a Prize, taken by the Privateer Fair American, Captain DECATUR.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY, the Twenty-fourth inſtant,
At Twelve o'clock, at Noon, at the Coffee-houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The Brigantine ROVER,
With all her Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale,
Being a Prize, taken by the Letters of Marque American and Neptune.
And on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth
Inſtant, at Ten o'clock, on Morton's wharff,
Will begin the Sale of the
CARGO
Of the ſaid BRIGANTINE: Conſiſting of
Seven Hundred Dozen of bottled Port WINE,
Forty-ſeven Crates of QUEEN's-WARE,
A Caſk of GLASS,
Four Boxes of FLOUR of MUSTARD, in Bottles,
A Box of HATTS,
Three Caſks of CUTLERY WARE,
Three Boxes of SHOES,
Thirty Pieces of Iriſh LINEN,
One Hundred Barrels of FLOUR, &c. &c. &c.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1780.

On MONDAY, the 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, Will be Sold, By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Prize Ship Suſannah,
Taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel,
With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Public Vendue on the premiſes on the twenty firſt day of November, at ten o'clock in the morning, the moiety of half part of a brick meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, together with a brick ſhop adjoining the ſaid meſſuage, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Callow-Hill ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, late the real eſtate of Iſaac Pearſon, deceaſed.

ABIGAL PEARSON, Adminiſtratrix.

The Merchants and Traders of the city and liberties are deſired to meet in the Aſſembly-room, at the State-houſe, on Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Pennſylvania Bank.

THE Directors being ſpecially authoriſed for the purpoſe by the Subſcribers, at a Meeting on the 11th inſt. hereby give Notice, That the 8th, 9th, and 10th Payments due on the Loans to the Bank, will be required within two weeks from this date, to enable them to compleat the ſupplies for the army before the roads are rendered unfit for tranſportation.

N. B. The Eighth and Ninth Payments to be made within Eight days, and the Tenth within the two Weeks.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this ſtate have removed their office to the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

THE Committee of Grievances give Public Notice, that they will attend in the Committee Room, at Nine o'clock in the mornings of every Tueſday and Friday, during the ſitting of this Houſe, in order to receive ſuch Complaints as belong to their appointment.

Signed,
SAMUEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH M'CLEAN,
BENJAMIN FELL,
HENRY HAYES,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM MITCHEL,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
MARK BURD,
PETER RHOADS,
DAVID MAKINNEY.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,
A Number of Good
Waggon DRIVERS.
Any ſuch may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M.
For Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 29th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee houſe, one Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, 14 feet front and 60 feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, bounded eaſt on Second-ſtreet, ſouth by ground now or late of Thomas Robinſon, weſt by a five feet alley, left open forever, and north by ground of George Emlen; ſubject to a ground-rent of Thirty-two Spaniſh milled dollars per annum, payable to ſaid George Emlen: Seized and taken as late the eſtate of Patrick Cain, at the ſuit of Richard Morthwaite.

Alſo, to be Sold at ſaid Time and Place, two Cheſts of Souchong TEA, taken in Execution at the ſuit of William Ball, Eſquire, againſt Samuel Garrigues the younger, and to be ſold for ready money, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Philadelphia, on Tueſday night, the 14th inſtant, a NEGRO LAD named JOHNNY, about 18 years of age, ſhort of ſtature, ſquare ſhouldered and well made, has a remarkable large noſe, thick lips, a very ſolemn look and a lounging heavy walk: He had on, when he went away, a new woollen drab coloured coat with ſcarlet cuffs and cape, green broadcloth waiſtcoat and purple breeches, a pair of new ſhoes and braſs buckles, but no ſtockings; and took with him a blanket and a leathern jocky-cap.

As he is a ſtranger in this city, it is probable he may endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel in the river; all maſters of which are hereby forbid to receive or entertain him.

Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any gaol or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, by applying at JOHN ORD's, Eſquire, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to

WILLIAM WEBB.

N. B. If he returns of his own accord his fault will be overlooked.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Eleventh Month, 14, 1780.

STRAYED on the night of the 14th inſtant, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a Dark-bay GELDING, about 14 hands and a half high, ſhod all round, a white mark behind the left ear, a natural pacer with a ſwitch tail and mane, ſomewhat worn with the collar. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and gives information of him, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by ABEL JAMES.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a lot on the commons about the 9th inſtant, (November) a Black Milch COW, with a white belley, and two white hind feet, about ſix years old, and in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to EDWARD MILNE, in Second-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

Advertiſements, &c. omitted in this paper, will be inſerted on Tueſday next.

To the PUBLIC.

Manus hæc, inimica tyrannis,
Enſe petit placidam, ſub libertate, quietem.
SIDNEY.

This hand at enmity with tyrants, ſeeks for repoſe under the banners of liberty.

I CONGRATULATE you, my fellow citizens, upon the invaluable privilege of a free preſs, which I conſider as the palladium of liberty, the ſcourge of knaves, the terror of deſpotiſm, and the refuge of the oppreſſed. By means of it, driven as I have been, by an act of tyranny, into exile with the enemy, as David was by the perſecution of Saul, I have, nevertheleſs been enabled to cite doctor Shippen before your impartial bar, and compelled him to attend, however reluctantly, although intrenched in power, and guarded by the arts of bribery and ſeduction, he has long affected to treat your opinion of him with ſilence and contempt.

False, ſophiſtical, and conſummately weak as doctor Shippen's publication in the Packet, of Saturday laſt, appears, with the yeas of nine ſtates, againſt the nays of two, ſtareing him in the face, and conſigning him to merited diſgrace, he does, with the ſame effrontery as his man Cutting did before him, aſſert that he is honourably acquitted. In what follows I ſhould agree with him, if the court-martial and Congreſs have acquitted him with honour, which they have not done; "that they would have been blind and corrupt beyond "all example," for the charges I have brought againſt him, and the teſtimony I have advanced are true; but the concluſion is no affair of mine. Blind doctor Shippen's court martial was not, however inconſiſtently it has acted, to pronounce him guilty of ſpeculating in public ſtores, and to inflict no puniſhment: nor was Congreſs either blind or corrupt in paſſing judgment on the proceedings of the court; for it refuſed to ratify his acquittal. If, however, ſome individuals of that, ſo large a body, have ſhewn themſelves either blind or corrupt, we are not to wonder. Among the only twelve apoſtles, we read that one denied his maſter through fear, and another for the ſake of ſpeculating in public money, betrayed him for thirty ſhekles of ſilver: this proves that JUDAS, who was the PURVEYOR GENERAL to the apoſtolic board, and carried the bag, was the father of all SPECULATORS, down to the purveyor general of the American hoſpitals. Happy would it be for America if all, who have committed the ſin of this PROTO-SPECULATOR, were to experience his remorſe and follow his example.

After being ſtigmatized by the court-martial as a ſpeculator in hoſpital ſtores; and after Congreſs refuſed to acquit him, doctor Shippen's re-appointment, ſo far from being honourable to him, will, till it is effaced by an act of ample juſtice, be a laſting and diſhonourable blot in the hiſtorical proceedings of that body, which diſmiſſed his predeceſſor, who, they declare, diſcharged his duty "ably and faithfully," on the incendiary clamours of doctor Shippen and his friends, to pave the way to his ſucceſſion; and yet, contrary to the ſtrong remonſtrances of ſix virtuous ſtates that voted for doctor Shippen's diſmiſſion, re inſtated him in office: this has given occaſion to ſome to declare aloud, that "CONGRESS HAS APPOINTED A MONSTER to be "head of the hoſpital department." For my own part, I reſt aſſured, that honourable body, paying a due deference to your opinion, when it ſhall deliberately reflect on what it has done, will rectify former proceedings, and thereby, as it can, in no other way, fully vindicate its own honour.

I propoſe, in my next paper, to proceed in ſupport of my fifth charge againſt him, of ſcandalous practice and behaviour, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

JOHN MORGAN.

November 13, 1780.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next.

MR. Timothy Matlack, in the Packet of this day ſays, I "inſinuated" that he had affirmed, "that "this ſtate made a point of it, or would reſent it, if "doctor Shippen was not re-appointed director gene-"ral." I do hereby declare, it was not a mere inſinuation. What I publiſhed was founded in truth; for on the day of doctor Shippen's re-appointment I was met by a member of Congreſs, coming from the houſe, who informed me thereof, either in thoſe words or ſubſtantially the ſame; he is not preſent to aſk permiſſion, therefore I do not name him: other gentlemen heard tantamount from different members of Congreſs, as appears below. Why, Mr. Matlack, contrary to the ſentiments of ſix different ſtates, that were urgent for the diſmiſſion of doctor Shippen, as not being honourably acquitted, was ſo extravagant in his praiſe and defence of him, leading the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and making a point to ſhelter doctor Shippen, ſhould boggle and drop him at this critical juncture, on being repreſented as the proſecutor of general Arnold and defender of doctor Shippen for the ſame crime, is eaſily underſtood. Mr. Matlack, I apprehend, will not deny that doctor Shippen's re-appointment was principally, if not ſolely owing to the manner in which he undertook to ſupport and carry him through: if he does it can be proved, and his manner of denying it appears a mere quibble.

JOHN MORGAN.

November 14, 1780.

Mr. JOHN MEASE's CERTIFICATE.

DOCTOR MORGAN having requeſted me to repeat what I had heard, reſpecting the re appointment of doctor Shippen, as director general of the hoſpitals, it is as follows.—In converſation with one of the delegates in Congreſs, ſoon after ſaid appointment, I remarked, how ſtrange it was to numbers out of doors; and his anſwer was; that it did not appear he was thought of till Mr. Matlack, a member in behalf of Pennſylvania, nominated and ſupported him ſo warmly as to carry him through; which was alſo confirmed by another member of Congreſs.

JOHN MEASE.

THE day after the re-appointment of doctor Shippen, to the office of director general of the military hoſpitals, I met a member of Congreſs in the ſtreet; after exchanging a few words with him, upon indifferent ſubjects, I aſked him if it was true that doctor Shippen was rechoſen director general; he told me, it was: I ſaid, I was ſorry for it, as I believed it would injure the character of Congreſs; he anſwered: that the appointment was oppoſed by many gentlemen; that it was carried by a majority of only one ſtate; that Pennſylvania ſeemed to make a ſtate affair of ſupporting doctor Shippen; and that Mr. Matlack, in particular, had ſpoken much in his favour.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

If the following obſervations upon the improvement of meadows by water, &c. may deſerve a place in your Paper, you are at liberty to inſert them.

EVERY perſon who reflects upon the means of procuring the ſupplies neceſſary for the ſupport of his country, and alſo for exportation, will readily grant, that this important matter depends principally upon the farmer; and as the improvement of meadows may not only conduce much to the having plenty of beef, but alſo to the raiſing of grain, from the increaſed quantity of dung which will be produced by having hay ſufficient to keep ſtock; for the larger the farmer's ſtock is, the greater quantity of dung he has to manure his land; and one acre of dunged land will produce him as much, upon an average, as three without manure; the gain is here very obvious, for thereby he ſaves the labour and expence of plowing two thirds of his land, at leaſt three times in the ſeaſon, beſides the expence and trouble of reaping. It may be ſaid there will be labour in hauling out the dung, which I grant; but let it be remembered, that the benefit of the paſture only, ariſing from the two thirds of the land left unſowed, will more than compenſate hauling the dung. Another conſiderable profit will ariſe in ſelling the ſtalled beef, or butter, cheeſe, &c.

Having pointed out ſome of the advantages ariſing to the farmer by keeping of ſtock; I will now endeavour to put him in the way of procuring means to ſupport it.

Taking it for granted, that every farmer has meadows, more or leſs, ſome wet, others dry; but in the country, in general, there are ſtreams of water running through them, larger or ſmaller, ſome of which are conducted over the ground, but very few to the beſt advantage. Many people are very attentive in watering their meadows in the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons, when it does no other ſervice than that of moiſtening the ground; this, if carefully attended to, in not ſuffering it to continue too long in one place, but frequently changing it to different parts, and ſome times turning it wholly off, has its good effects, without which particular attention it ſometimes does injury inſtead of real ſervice.

The greateſt advantage is to be obtained from water on meadows, when there is no graſs growing, viz. in the fall and winter ſeaſons. Strange as this may appear, to thoſe who have not had the experience, the aſſertion is nevertheleſs, ſtrictly true: therefore, in order to have the benefit of water on meadows, the ditches ought to be cleared out and opened larger than they commonly are, and done in the months of October or November, in order, if poſſible, to receive all the water of the fall floods or freſhes; I ſay all, becauſe one gallon of water, in ſmall ſtreams and time of floods, in that ſeaſon, contains more manure than five gallons does in April or May; the reaſon of the richneſs of the water, at that ſeaſon, is occaſioned by the fall-graſs, weeds, and various herbage, leaves of the woods, &c. and the firſt heavy rains after the graſs dies and the leaves fall, extracts the principal part of the rich manure out, and carries it into thoſe ſmall ſtreams which generally paſs through meadows; when, if the ditches are in proper order, (as aforeſaid) for its reception, conveys it over the meadows, leaving a large portion of the beſt manure upon the ground: and as to the reaſon why the water ought to be kept conſtantly over the meadows in the winter, is to preſerve the roots of the graſs, from being expoſed to the ſeverity of the froſt, which frequently kills ſome and injures others, ſo as to prevent its early growth; and many times occaſions a light crop; but if the water is thrown plentifully over in froſty weather, it becomes congealed, and the more ice it occaſions the better for the roots of the graſs, and of courſe for a good crop; whereas, if your ditches are not in a proper ſtate to receive the fall and winter floods, the manure from the herbage is carried of the natural channel to the large rivers, and is loſt.

But the foregoing obſervations, which, if attended to, are very eaſy, will enrich the meadow without the dung, which may be applied to the raiſing of wheat, &c.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

N. B. It is to be obſerved, that in low or marſhy places drains ought to be cut to carry off the ſpare water.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and STORE, adjoining, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MAXFIELD NESBITT. Enquire of the Printers.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry, acroſs Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all perſons in public employ, having occaſion to paſs the ſaid Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers alſo. Oct. 25.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of GROUND with two Brick TENEMENTS thereon erected; the one having an excellent Oven, and well ſituated for carrying on the baking buſineſs, containing 40 feet front on Paſſyunk road, and 80 feet on Shippen and Oak ſtreets, clear of ground rent. For terms apply to PETER MILLER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. October 30.

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 2d inſtant, October, an iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, no brand nor ear mark, middling low in fleſh, no ſhoes on. The owner of ſaid Horſe is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to law for damages he has done and expences that may accrue. HENRY MAAG.

Particular Advertiſement.

THE reaſon of not having had it publiſhed before, was in hopes of prevailing with the perſons ſuſpected to return the things, they had fraudulently taken, and thereby prevent a publication, which might prove detrimental; but as methods to this purpoſe have been tried and failed; I am in hopes, hereby, a diſcovery may be made, in caſe ſome ſober, well-minded perſon ſhould happen to hear any thing of them; which will be moſt gratefully acknowldged, and beſides A GUINEA as their Reward if the loſt Articles ſhould be found, which are—One Guinea in a ſmall pocket book, the covering is of brocaded ſilk, the lining white Perſian, with three leaves of red cloth overcaſt at the edge with blue ſilk, on the ſmalleſt top leaf are the letters I. L. a ſmall pair of ſciſſars in a red leather caſe, and ſteel cork ſcrew. The above were taken out of a ſmall bureau. The things following were in a large portmanteau trunk, viz. A large fine diaper tablecloth figured with ſmall diamonds and roſes between; a very fine damaſk napkin a yard in length, each are marked with an H. but might have been picked off perhaps; two remnants of bag holland, each containing half a yard and half quarter; a thick muſlin half handkerchief, and two pair of fine cotton ſtockings with large flowered clocks, taken in at the ſeams and feet, marked B. S. No. 5 and 3.

N. B. The above things were taken ſome time in the month of Auguſt laſt, while the owner boarded at the houſe near William Cooper's ferry; and as ſhe is extremely loath to hurt the family, who appear as honeſt people, yet can be upon oath that they were taken when ſhe was there: ſhe would therefore be very glad if this miſery of iniquity could be unfolded by ſome candid informer, in order to remove all ſuſpicion from any who are innocent. Intelligence will be received by the Printer of this advertiſement, who is appointed to give the Reward as promiſed.

A very remarkable FAN was ſtolen from the owner between two or three months ago; the ſticks are a ſort of wood moſt curiouſly cut in birds and flowers, and neatly painted; the ground colour is a Pruſſian blue, the ſmall ſticks are ſtained of a dull yellow; the mount is paper painted with ſmall flowers, in pale colours, ſtamped in various figures, ſo as one may ſee through. If any honeſt perſon has bought it, it is hoped they will bring it to the Printers, who will direct them to Claimant, and upon delivery they ſhall be paid the firſt coſt of the Fan, and any reaſonable claim beſides for their honeſty: moreover, if required, no queſtions ſhall be aſked.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 20t

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WAS ſtopped by a Watchman, in Market-ſtreet, Two MEN with two boxes, ſuppoſed to be Glaſs; the men got away, which makes it ſuſpected they are ſtolen. A TANYARD to be Let, and a quantity of good BARK, to ſupply it, to be Sold. Alſo, a HORSE, and neat CHAIR with a top to it. Enquire of ALEXANDER CARLYLE.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. a Negroe MAN named JOE, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a thin ſtature and pale complexion; had on a brown fuſtian coat, waiſtcoat and overalls of the ſame, and took ſundry other cloaths with him. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to paſs as a free man, and make his way to New-York. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, three doors above Arbuckle's row, or ſecures him in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid, by HAYM SOLOMON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

PHILADELPHIA; Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE NOVEMBER 21, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PACKET THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.]

In CONGRESS, November 10, 1780.

RESOLVED, That it be and hereby is recommended to the governors or preſidents of the ſeveral ſtate, who grant commiſſions for private veſſels of war, that on the back of the commiſſion there be inſerted a minute deſcription of the perſons of the captain and his lieutenant, with their age, ſtature, complexion, &c. reſpectively, certified by the governor or preſident under his ſeal of office.

That where commiſſions commonly called letters of marque and repriſal are granted to armed veſſels going on mercantile voyages, the maſter and his chief mate be required to underſign their clearances, in the preſence of the naval officer of the port, who is alſo to inſert on the back of the clearance a minute deſcription of the perſons of the maſter and chief mate, with their age, ſtature, complexion, &c. reſpectively, and to certify the ſame under his ſignature and ſeal of office.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

BOSTON, October 30.

Wedneſday laſt being general election, agreeable to the new conſtitution of this ſtate, the day was uſhered in by the firing of cannon, &c.

The members of the houſe of repreſentatives, and the ſenators choſen by the ſeveral diſtricts in this commonwealth, having convened in the State houſe at 10 o'clock, A. M. took and ſubſcribed the declarations, oaths or affirmations required by the conſtitution, before the preſident and five of the council of the former conſtitution. After which, the ſenate made choice of the honourable Thomas Cuſhing, eſquire, for their preſident, and the houſe of repreſentatives of the honourable Caleb Davis, eſquire, for their ſpeaker.

The two houſes then appointed a committee to examine the returns of the ſeveral towns in this ſtate for a governor, who reported that his excellency JOHN HANCOCK, eſquire, was elected governor by a majority of votes. A committee of both houſes was then appointed to wait upon his excellency to inform him thereof, and to requeſt his attendance at the council chamber, in order to his being qualified for ſaid office. His excellency attended accordingly, waited on by the honourable committee, preceeded by the independent company, to the State-houſe. The honourable members of both houſes being aſſembled in the council chamber, his excellency addreſſed them as follows, previous to his taking the oaths required of him, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen,

IT would have ill become me at ſo early a moment after being notified of my appointment by the reſpectable committee of this honourable aſſembly, to appear here to comply with the qualifying requiſitions of the conſtitution, had not the circumſtances of the returns made the choice a matter of notoriety ſome weeks paſt, and receiving it from ſuch authority as confirmed its reality, led me to contemplate the ſubject; and altho' fully ſenſible of my inability to the important purpoſes of the appointment, yet having in the early ſtage of this conteſt, determined to devote my whole time and ſervices to be employed in my country's cauſe, to the utter excluſion of all private buſineſs, even to the end of the war, and being ever ready to obey the call of my country, I venture to offer myſelf; ready to comply with the requiſitions of the conſtitution, as to external qualifications, aſſuring you and my country, that I ſhall endeavour ſtrictly to adhere to the laws of the conſtitution, and regularly and punctually attend to the duties of the department in which my country has been pleaſed to place me.

The oaths preſcribed by the conſtitution were then adminiſtered to his excellency by the preſident of the honourable ſenate, in the preſence of both houſes; and having taken and ſubſcribed the declarations and oaths required, the ſecretary declared his excellency JOHN HANCOCK, eſquire, governor of this commonwealth, from the balcony of the State-houſe, repeated by the ſheriff of the county of Suffolk.

The joy diffuſed thro' the countenances of the citizens, upon this occaſion, afforded a moſt agreeable indication of their entire ſatisfaction in the choice. A detachment from the militia of this town, under the command of col. Proctor, the independent company, commanded by Gawen Brown, eſquire, and the company of artillery, commanded by major Miller, paraded in State-ſtreet, where thirteen cannon were diſcharged by the artillery company, and three vollies by the independent company; a grand feu-de-joy was alſo given by the militia companies; the cannon at the Caſtle and Fort-hill, as alſo on board the ſhipping in the harbour, were fired upon this joyful occaſion.

His excellency the governor, with the honourable the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, then attended divine ſervice at the Old Brick Meeting-houſe, where an excellent diſcourſe was delivered by the reverend doctor Samuel Cooper, from theſe words—Jeremiah 30, part of 20th and 21ſt verſes: "And their congregation ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and their nobles ſhall be of "themſelves; and their governor ſhall proceed out of "the midſt of them." After which they proceeded to Faneuil hall, amidſt a large concourſe of people, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and a large number of reſpectable gentlemen of all orders.

The ſhip Protector, John Foſter Williams, Eſq; commander, was laſt Wedneſday beautifully decorated, and in the evening elegantly illuminated.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the letter of marque ſhip General Waſhington, of ſixteen 6 pounders, 55 men, belonging to Virginia, and which is arrived from Amſterdam, in a ſafe port, after a paſſage of 47 days. OCTOBER 27, 1780.

"We arrived here this day. On the 17th inſtant, in latitude 43, 5. longitude 42, 28 weſt, ſtretching to ſouth-weſt, with a ſmall breeze north by eaſt. At ſix A. M. the watch diſcovered a large fleet in the ſouth-ſouth weſt, ſtanding to the eaſt, we gave chaſe; but having ſprung our main top maſt, were obliged to tack and ſtand to the north-weſt, till we loſt ſight of the fleet, and having ſent him down, and got another an end, on the eighth, in lat. 42, 47. long. 43, 08. weſt, a ſmall breeze at the north-eaſt, under an eaſy ſail and ſmooth water, at eight A. M. the watch at maſt head called out, two ſail to windward, bearing down under topſails: we ſoon found them to be a ſhip and a brig, within about two leagues of us, as they hove too, and as we ſuppoſe ſpoke each other; then made ſail, and ſtood to the eaſtward.—We immediately tack'd ſhip, and gave chace; they making all the ſail they could from us; but finding we over hauled them, the ſhip fired a gun to leeward, and hove too; the brigantine being the headmoſt veſſel, did the ſame; at half paſt eleven came up with them within piſtol ſhot, and gave the ſhip a ſhot under Continental colours, ſhe ſoon returned it under an Engliſh Jack, a warm engagement enſued, and laſted till half paſt five, P. M. when the ſhip bore away on a careen, and appeared much ſhattered, and fired ſignals of diſtreſs: we poured a broad ſide into the brig, upon which ſhe looſed top gallant ſails and followed the ſhip; we immediately gave chace, but having unfortunately received a 12 pound ſhot in the head of our main-maſt, which brought our main-top-maſt by the board; our other maſts wounded, and ſo diſabled in our ſails and rigging we could not come up with them, gave over the chaſe, after giving them a ſevere drubbing.—The ſhip mounted eighteen 12 and 6 pounders,—the brig fourteen ſixes.—We had ſix men killed, and ſeveral wounded.——The captain publicly thanks the officers and men for their ſpirited behaviour, againſt an evident ſuperiority:—we took the ſhip and brig to have been purpoſely detached from the fleet to attack us."

LOST in the ſkirts of Philadelphia, on the Frankford road, a ſmall Bundle of MEDICINES, directed to Doctor Samuel Kennedy, containing the following, viz. lbſs. ſpt. nitr. dulc. lb. quarter ſpt. lavend. camp. lbi. ſal. nitr. lbi. ſal. glaub. lbſs. rad. dianth. lb. quarter fol. ſen. lb. quarter ſal. ammon. crud. lb. quarter magnes. alb. It found, to be delivered to Mr. SHARP DELANEY, Apothecary, in Second-ſtreet, who will handſomely Reward them for the ſame, according to the value.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, October 25, 1780.

WAS taken upon the 24th of this inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living on the Lower Ferry Road, on Pemberton's place, a light Bay MARE with a Star on her Forehead. Whoeve has loſt ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damages and take her away, by PHILIP CUNSMAN.

TO BE LETT,

A large Front ROOM in Market-ſtreet,

Fit for an Office. Enquire of the Printers.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE: Alſo, ſundry Lots of Paſture GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South ſtreet of this city. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has a Quantity of WOOD to diſpoſe of ſtanding, at nine miles and a half diſtant from the city. SAMUEL POWEL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WENT adrift from the Schooner Eagle, lying at Mr. John Jones's wharff, a Pink ſtern BATTEAU, with a white bottom, 13 ſtars painted on each ſide and one on her ſtern. Whoever has taken up the ſaid Batteau, and will return her on board the Eagle, or leave her with Mr. Samuel Howell, ſhall receive the above reward. GEORGE HOUSE.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunningy, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, ſcarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broad cloths.

Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds.

Blue, brown and light coloured naps.

Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, ſpotted and flowered.

Drawboys.

Fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns.

Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting.

Checks.

Worſted and ſilk hoſe.

A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.

Figured and plain minionet lawns.

Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.

White, blue and brown ſerges.

Fine and coarſe linens.

White peelongs, ſarſnets and perſians.

Black mode.

Womens white gloves.

Tapes.

White and coloured threads.

Silk gauze.

Corded dimities.

A large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk.

Ribbons.

Silk handkerchiefs.

Ivory combs.

A quantity of coarſe milled hoſe.

Writing paper.

Snuff in bottles.

ALSO, Excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap for caſh, in him may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerted to give general ſatisfaction.

October 27, 1780.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber in Paſſyunk Townſhip, A Roan HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, marked on the near ſide I K has a red noſe. the owner proving their property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JOHN EVERLY, living in ſaid Townſhip.

A Paper Mill and Dwelling Houſe

TO BE SOLD OR LETT

And may be entered upon immediately,

AT the Falls of Schuylkill, on the main Road from Reading to Philadelphia, and within five Miles of the City, a few Days work will put the Mill in good order, the running Geers being all new, made by a compleat Workman. The Houſe has four Rooms on a floor, nearly finiſhed, there is a good Stable and Garden, incloſed with a board fence. For terms apply to JACOB MORGAN, junior, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A Three ſtory Brick HOUSE and a Lot of GROUND, with a Piazza and Kitchen, ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet, and adjoining the Preſbyterian burial ground; the Lot 18 and a half feet front, and 63 feet in depth, to a 3 feet alley, running into Fifth-ſtreet, clear of ground-rent, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately: A two ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Union-ſtreets; the Lot 16 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 40 feet on Union ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 5s. currency, per annum. Two Brick HOUSES and Lot of GROUND, 34 feet front and 33 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Three Jolly Iriſhmen; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum. A Lot of GROUND, 20 feet front and 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of Cunningham's lot. For Terms of Sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet.

MR. ALEXANDER M'DONEL, Serjeant Major of the Second South-Carolina Regiment; or Mr. M'DONEL, Clerk at Mr. Leappiner's Brewery; lately from New York, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to Mrs. SHAING, oppoſite Mr. Hare's Brewery, Water-ſtreet. Any Gentlemen that can give information, ſo that the ſaid two Gentlemen may be ſpoke with, will oblige their humble ſervant, JACOB KALIPOFFER, or leave a Line with the Printers directed to J. K.

To Dr. William Shippen, jun.

Director General of the Military Hospitals of the United States.

IT is with reluctance that I am obliged to appear in a news paper controverfy with a man of your unworty character. I am well aware of the advantage you will have over me in point of leisure. While every hour of my time is employed in discharging the duties of my profession, you have nothing to do, from the manner in which you execute or rather hold your present office, but to transcribe the depositions of your stewards and commissaries.

The regard I bear your worthy connections obliges me to lament that you have forced me to contribute my mite towards exposing your crimes, and awaking against you the resentment of your plundered country. Had you been well advised you would have avoided a public scrutiny into your conduct, by resigning your commission, and retiring, with your blushing honours thick upon you.—But you were permitted by heaven to continue in office, that public infamy, (the worst of all punishments,) might supply the place of public justice.

I am much obliged to you for the extracts you have published from my letters, written to you in the summer of the year 1776. They prove that I entered into the hospital department with you with prejudices in your favour, and that the rupture between us was occasioned only by your gross negligence of your duty, and by your consuming and selling those stores that were proper and necessary for the hospitals.

It is to no purpose for you to attempt to persuade the public that I used indirect measures with witnesses to induce them to appear against you. You know that I had no sinecures or rations of Coffee, Sugar, Wine, Spirits, and Forage, to lavish upon them. How far a plentiful allowance of these articles have influenced your witnesses, the following extract of a letter from Dr. Otto, the most respectable of them, will sufficiently shew. It was received three weeks before he subscribed the certificate of the wants of the hospital at Trenton, and of your neglect to supply them. The original letter is lodged with the printers of this paper.

"I BEG I may be supplied with articles in the inclosed list, which things stand in very necessity of.--
"I shall take the greatest care to do my duty in the important office here to which you were pleased to appoint me, and all orders shall be punctually obeyed by, respected sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

"BODO OTTO, Surgeon."

The articles mentioned in the above list were the same which he declares in his certificate to be wanting in the hospital. His application to me is a proof that he had applied to you for them to no purpose; for he well knew that it was no more my business to furnish those articles than it was to provide beef and flour for the army. I take it for granted that the attorney general of the state will take proper notice of this man's deposition. He knows the name and punishment of his crime.

You mistake in supposing by this publick attack upon your conduct in office that any reflection is intended upon the court that tried you, although I see no reason why the decisions of a military court in a free country ought not to be as subject to public examination as the decisions of a civil court or the proceedings of a legislature. Considering the amazing number of your witnesses, and the unblushing manner in which many of them performed the evolutions you had taught them, I am surprized at the sentence of your court-martial. They gave you only a cold acquital of four of the charges brought against you, and this in all armies is considered only as a merciful construction of evidence. But they found you guilty of speculation. They convicted you of a crime against which the resolutions of Congress, the force of laws, the virtue of the army, the declamations of patriots, and the rage of mobs, have been uniformly directed since the beginning of the war. The rules and articles of war provide no punishment for this crime: the court left this to the Congress, and expected it would be severe and exemplary. I am told they were much disappointed and shocked with the news of your re-appointment, and join with the other officers and surgeons of the army in considering their commissions as less valuable since the Congress have conferred a new one upon you.

I have the highest respect for the public authority of our country; but I am satisfied that the safety of our infant republic consists in keeping a watchful eye over our rulers, and in exposing their faults with a manly freedom. I am led here unwillingly to declare that the Congress threw every possible obstruction and delay for two years in the way of your being brought to a tryal. At last you were dragged from their arms to appear before a court martial. When the proceedings of the court were read in Congress, a sense of duty and justice for a while prevailed in the house. The Congress saw you lounging nine months in twelve in Philadelphia, an hundred miles distant from your hospitals, and therefore were forced to believe the proofs that were brought of your neglect of hospital duty. They were moreover better acquainted with the private characters of the witnesses in behalf of the United States than the gentlemen of the army who tried you: and, in spite of their partiality for you, nine states out of eleven refused to confirm the sentence of the court-martial. The pensive genius of American liberty raised her eyes from the ground to read the vote, and a momentary joy irradiated her countenance: while peculation and every other species of public fraud suddenly grew pale, and trembled for their fate. But the joy of virtue and the fears of vice were of short duration: the Congress soon relapsed into their ancient habits of favoritism. Whether it was the effects of their own Madeira, issued to them at your own table, I will not pretend to say, but they repented of their virtue, and re elected you director general of their hospitals. I am told only seven states concurred in your disgraceful appointment. I wish, for the honour of republican virtue, that the eastern states and the state of Pennsylvania, who pursued general Arnold for speculating in dry goods, and who voted for the recalling of Mr. Deane on a report of his speculating in the British funds, had been among the six virtuous states who opposed your election. It requires no spirit of prophecy to add, that, unless you are dismissed, and the delegates who voted for you discovered and changed, it will not be in the power of foreign alliances or loans to save our country. In spite of them both, and even of the miracles and munificence of heaven, we must be an undone people.

Let not the friends of our union be offended at the freedom of these strictures upon Congress. The old maxim of dividing and conquering does not apply to the present circumstances of America. We must divide, or we shall be conquered. The speculator in office, and the trimmer in power, must be separated from the faithful servant of the public, and the upright ruler of the people. The enemy are more encouraged to prosecute the war by that lust for gain, which has at last contaminated some of our public officers, than ever they have been by our parties or disputes. They have seen, by the success of a late experiment, how much the prostitution of rank and office to the purposes of speculation debases the heart, and prepares it for seduction and treachery. I do not mean by this digression to insinuate that sir Harry Clinton will ever tempt you with waggon loads of stores proper for hospitals, as he probably did general Arnold with the favourite articles of his speculations. It will be more natural for him to pass the speculator bye, and befet with his temptations those members of Congress who sanctified and rewarded his crime.

Your injured country, which you have robbed of above a thousand of its citizens by your negligence and inhumanity; the parents and children of those brave men whom you suffered to perish without honour or benefit to their country in your hospitals; and the grave-yards of Bethlehem, Reading, Lancaster, Leditz, Prince-Town, and Philadelphia, all of which you have crouded with the bodies of your countrymen; cry aloud for your dismission from office. You have become the butt of the camp, the jest of taverns, and the contempt of the Coffee house. Women bedew the papers that contain the tales of your cruelties to the sick with their tears; and children, who hear them read, ask if you are made and look like other men.

Your crimes, I believe, have been equalled in other countries. Lord Clive committed depredations upon human nature equally shocking with those you committed on the soldiers of the United States. Even your acquital is not without precedents in the annals of history. Men have been found in all countries who have prostituted their consciences for much less favours than you had conferred upon your witnesses. But your reappointment to your present high and important office, after the crimes you have committed, is a new Phenomenon in the history of mankind. It will serve like a high water mark to shew posterity the degrees of corruption that marked the present stage of the American revolution.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

November 18th.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November. 4.

THE particulars that we have been able to collect since our last, is as follows: That the enemy have advanced as high up the river as Nansemond, seven miles above Suffolk, at a place called Joseph Scot's and are killing and salting up cattle. Their number from the best accounts does not exceed 3000, commanded by general Leslie. Fanning's royal emigrants, about 300, the Queen's rangers, a regiment of Hessians, the royal Highlanders, 100 of Burgoyne's dismounted dragoons, with accoutrements for a large body of cavalry, and all the refugees below Cabin Point, waggons with a quantity of geer, a great number of arms, military stores and cloathing. Their naval force is the Romulus of 40 (but mounts 44 guns) the Blonde of 32, the Delight sloop of 16, a 20 gun ship of John Goodrich; and two row gallies mounting a 32 pounder in their bows and two fixes on each side. Three of the Goodrich's, it is said, came in this fleet as pilots. It is also said by a person who lately got out of Portsmouth, that their destination is for Baltimore.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated Warren county, North-Carolina, November 5, 1780.

NOTHING has transpired lately; the British still retreating, and our men advancing as speedily as possible. We have an army in their front, who, I make no doubt, will retard their march in such a manner as will enable our army in the rear to come up with the lads. They have lived some time upon parched corn, not daring to go out of the road, on account of the advanced riflemen concealed in the woods: from which circumstance, and the armies in front and rear, people are generally of opinion that they inevitably must become our prisoners shortly. Cornwallis is very ill, being obliged to go in a waggon at the front of his army.

On Sunday night, the 5th instant, came to the house of Nathaniel Burwell, esquire, in Isle of Wight county (being piloted there by one of his own negroes) about sixty men from one of the enemy's privateers: when they got into the house, they asked for something to drink, but before it could be got, they seized Mr. Burwell's watch out of his pocket, took all his plate, besides other plunder, and carried off nine of his negroes. They would have stripped him of every thing he had but hearing that a few light horse were close by, they immediately pushed down to the river, and went on board their privateer.

We have advice from below, that colonel Matthew Godfrey, with about seventy militia, was attacked last Monday, near the Great-Bridge, by a considerable body of the enemy: the colonel, after exchanging two fires with them, retreated, leaving nine of the enemy dead on the field, and did not lose a single man killed, and had only one wounded in the arm, which has since been cut off.

ANNAPOLIS, November 17.

On Monday last, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of a governor of this state for the year ensuing, his excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq; was unanimously re-elected. And the next day the honourable Daniel Carroll, James Price, John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, were chosen members of the honourable council.

Some of the enemy's small armed vessels have lately visited several places on the Eastern shore and the mouth of Patuxent, where they have committed the greatest outrages. Not content with plundering the inhabitants of their negroes, cattle, and other property, they have savagely laid many of their habitations in ashes. Rousby-hall, the elegant seat of colonel William Fitzhugh, and a handsome dwelling house, the property of John Parran, Esq both situated near the mouth of Patuxent, are entirely consumed by means of these incendiaries.

PROVIDENCE, October 25.

Saturday last the following tragical affair happened at Scituate.—One Joseph Brigs, whose wife, in consequence of his brutal behaviour towards her, had been separated from him about a year, formed the horrid design of murdering her. With this view he went up to a house where his wife was visiting a relation, and in his way called at a neighbour's to sharpen a knife; while at the house where his wife was, he seemed much agitated, and on her departure, which was about two in the afternoon, he followed and overtook her at a little distance from the house where she had been, having another woman in company with her. He demanded of his wife whether she would return and live with him, to which she replied in the affirmative, provided she could be well treated. This answer not proving satisfactory, he drew his knife, sized and stabbed her in several parts of the body. The other woman immediately ran towards the house, and Brigs, observing a young man approaching him, quitted his mangled wife, and stabbed himself in the breast, and under the ribs, of which wounds he soon expired.—Mrs. Brigs's life was at first despaired of, but it was yesterday said there was a possibility of her recovering. A jury of inquest, which sat on the body of Brigs, brought in their verdict, Suicide.

November 1. The privateer ship General Washington, of this port, Silas Talbot, esquire, commander, was on the 16th ult. taken off Sandy-Hook, by admiral Arbuthnot's squadron. Captain Talbot with about 20 of his hands were sent to New York; the remainder arrived at Newport, in a flag of truce, on Friday last.

By a person who came in the General Washington, we learn, that when she sailed, 13 Russian ships of the line lay at the Texel: that 5 other Russian ships of the line, with a Danish fleet, were expected soon to join them; and that the Dutch were hauling all their capital ships out of dock.

Captain Joseph Cooke of this port, a brig from Boston, and the brig Fox, of Virginia, were arrived at Amsterdam. Captain Stonehouse, in a schooner, sailed for Boston three days before captain Walker.

Arbuthnot's squadron, when the Washington was taken, consisted of 8 ships of the line, a 40 gun ship, and 2 frigates. Two ships of the line were said to be cruizing off Boston bay.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

The supreme executive council have appointed the honourable James Smith, esquire, of the county of York, and the honourable Henry Wynkoop, esquire, president of the court of common pleas for Bucks county, judges of the high court of errors and appeals.

Jonathan Dickenson Serjeant, esquire, attorney general of this state, has resigned his commission, and received the unanimous thanks of the council for his early and faithful services in that office. His successor is not yet appointed.

Lately died in this city, captain Henry Dougherty, whose conduct in life very generally gave him the character of a worthy citizen.

Last week arrived in this port the Trumbull frigate, commanded by James Nicholson, esquire.

Yesterday morning came into port the Viper privateer, from Boston, and brought in with her a large ship laden with provisions, &c. from Cork bound to New-York. The Viper, off Sandy Hook, engaged a ship, (formerly the Betty, of this port.) In the action the brave captain of the Viper received a musket ball in his breast, soon after which he expired.

QUERY.

IS it not a direct violation of the constitution of Pennsylvania, for any person who holds a lucrative office under the government of that state, to be its representative in Congress?

To be sold by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY next, at Twelve o'clock, at the Town of Gloucester, in New Jersey, The

Brig Richard and Cargo,

Prize to the Privateers Fair American and Holker. The CARGO consists of Port WINE in bottles, CORDAGE, DELF WARE, HARDWARE, and sundry Dry Goods.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on in a few days,

A House in Market-street,

Very suitable for a shop or Store. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A genteel Front Room,

Suitable for an Office: Also, A large, good, dry CELLAR, in a public part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

IN conſequence of a public notice given in the Pennſylvania Picket of laſt Saturday, a very numerous and reſpectable body of the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this city and liberties met at the aſſembly room yeſterday; when the buſineſs being opened by the honourable the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, and John Bayard, eſquire, being choſen chairman, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

That, in order to avoid the difficulties and diſtreſſes, as well public as private, which are daily increaſing from the fluctuating ſtate and rapid depreciation of the continental money, and to avert the real dangers which threaten the community, from the accumulating and inſupportable diſtreſſes of individuals, if this miſchief be not ſpeedily checked:

Reſolved, That the value of this money, compared with ſpecie, be now fixed at ſeventy-five for one:

That a voluntary aſſociation be entered into by the people of this city and liberties, of every rank, to pay and receive this kind of money as freely as ſpecie, at ſuch given rate, for all paſt as well as future contracts, whether made in ſpecie value or otherwiſe:

That in future all contracts be made in ſpecie value, but payable nevertheleſs in continental money, at the option of the debtor, at the exchange now eſtabliſhed:

That every perſon, of whatever character or deſcription, who ſhall refuſe to receive the ſaid paper money at the exchange ſettled as aforeſaid, at the time of payment, or ſhall demand a higher exchange, or refuſe to ſell ſuch commodities for that mode of payment as he or ſhe expoſes to ſale for ſpecie, ſhall be expoſed to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city; and every aſſociator will from thence forward refrain from all friendly intercourſe and dealings with ſuch perſon:

That any perſon who ſhall give or offer more than ſeventy-five continental dollars for one in ſpecie, ſhall be immediately reported to the committee as a diſaffected and dangerous perſon, to be dealt with as ſuch:

That a committee of thirteen perſons, ſeven whereof to be a quorum, be choſen by thoſe now met, to draw up this aſſociation, in form, and get the ſame printed, and to carry the other purpoſes of the aſſociation into execution:

That the following gentlemen be the committee—

Col. Benj. G. Eyre,	Col. Knox,
H. Kamerer,	Col. Copperthwaite,
John Dunlap,	John Bayard,
Thomas Fitzimmons,	E. M'Clenachan,
John Shee,	Andrew Tybout,
Capt. Biewer,	Samuel Caldwell,
Dr. Hutchinſon:	

That this committee meet regularly once a week, or oftener if they find occaſion, at ſuch time and place as they ſhall agree upon, to take into conſideration all ſuch matters as ſhall occur reſpecting the buſineſs of this aſſociation, and take order thereon:

That two perſons be appointed by the committee in each ward and diſtrict in the city and liberties, to carry round the aſſociation, and preſent the ſame for ſubſcription to every houſeholder, trader and tradeſman within their reſpective diſtricts; and to take a memorandom, in writing, of the name and deſcription of every perſon who ſhall refuſe to ſign the aſſociation, and any remarkable circumſtances of ſuch refuſal, and report the ſame to the committee aforeſaid, that they may be made known to the aſſociators:

That the committee be impowered to call a general meeting of the aſſociators whenever they think it expedient. JOHN BAYARD, Chairman.

Agreeable to appointment the committee met laſt evening, and, having choſen John Bayard, eſquire, chairman, and Mr. Thomas Fitzſimons ſecretary, agreed to meet at the city library room in the State-houſe, every Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.

To the PRINTERS.

In anſwer to three certificates, publiſhed by Mr. Matlack in your paper of the 18th, with an intent to invalidate my aſſertions in a former paper reſpecting him, pleaſe to inſert the following in your next.

I am reſpectfully yours, &c.

JOHN MORGAN.

THE ſubſcriber of the firſt certificate, ſigned Ezekiel Cornell, is the gentleman whoſe ſingle voice repreſented the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, which is the ſingle ſtate that ſupported that of Pennſylvania for adopting Mr. Matlack's motion in Congreſs in favour of Dr. Shippen; againſt which nine ſtates bore their teſtimony. I ſhall make no other remark upon this certificate, than that one "I did hear witneſs," is worth three "I did not hear," in any teſtimony whatever.

As to the ſecond, of Mr. Charles Thomſon, engroſſed as he was, with tranſcribing the weighty buſineſs of Congreſs, it is no ways ſurprizing that he ſhould not recollect all that paſſed; and his certificate juſt amounts to this—That he knows nothing of the matter

To the ſubſcriber of the third certificate I beg leave to addreſs the following.

To the honourable JAMES DUANE, eſquire, member of Congreſs for the ſtate of New-York.

SIR,

I CONSIDER you as a man of veracity and honour, and therefore expect that you will evince it by manifeſting the ſame conduct towards me as you have ſhewn to Mr. Matlack; when, at his requeſt, you certified, that he diſcovered great candor in his opinion on the ſubject of doctor Shippen, before his election, and that he left you uninfluenced, as far as it depended on his judgment: I believe it; and that all his candor and influence were inſufficient to change your opinion of doctor Shippen. What I aſk of you, Sir, is, that you will be ſo obliging as to give a clear, candid and explicit anſwer to this queſtion——Did neither T. Matlack nor S. Adams, eſquires, nor any other member of Congreſs, at any time, previous to doctor Shippen's re-appointment, apply either to yourſelf or your worthy colleague, or to any other member of Congreſs, to your knowledge, for your vote, intereſt or influence, to cover, or, if poſſible, to preſerve the honour of doctor Shippen.

I am, with due reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MORGAN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1780.

Pennſylvania Bank.

THE Directors being ſpecially authoriſed for the purpoſe by the Subſcribers, at a Meeting on the 11th inſt. hereby give Notice, That the 8th, 9th, and 10th Payments, due on the Loans to the Bank, will be required within two weeks from this date, to enable them to compleat the ſupplies for the army before the roads are rendered unfit for tranſportation.

N. B. The Eighth and Ninth Payments to be made within Eight days, and the Tenth within the two Weeks.

A freſh ASSORTMENT of

Medicines, to be Sold,

BY

FREDERICK PHILE,

At his HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, oppoſite Black horſe-alley:

AMONGST which are the following ARTICLES.

PERUVIAN Bark,	Cochineal,
Camphire,	Magneſia,
Opium,	Caraway Seeds,
Antimony,	Anniſeeds,
Jallap,	Sena,
Rhubarb,	Manna,
Ipecacuana,	Gum Iinglaſs,
Tartar Emetic,	Gum Galbanum,
Calomel p. p.	Gum Myrrh,
Mercurius Dulcis,	Gum Maſtick,
Quickſilver,	Gum Tracapanth,
Sal Petre,	Gum Aloes ſuccot. & Hep.
Creamor Tartar,	Cantharides,
Flour of Brimſtone,	Pulv. Stanni,
Epſom Salts,	Powder Blue,
Glauber Salts,	A few Kaggs of Yellow
Carolina Pinkroot,	Okre, ground in oil.

And a VARIETY of other ARTICLES, too tedious to mention.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Captain CHARLES STEWART, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to SARAH STEWART, Adminiſtratrix to the ſaid eſtate. Nov 20

TO BE SOLD,

For Pennſylvania State Money,

FIVE hundred and twenty-five acres of deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, on Powel's creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One thouſand and fifty five acres LAND on the Shawane Cabin-creek, in the county of Bedford, one Moiety thereof.

A few SHARES of the Indiana Lands, on the Ohio river For Terms of Sale apply to the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

Left in the ſubſcriber's Waggon, in Philadelphia, the 15th of this inſtant,

A GREAT COAT.

The owner coming and proving his property may have it, with paying charges, &c. by applying to RICHARD LEEDOM, Bucks county, Northampton townſhip. Nov. 17. WILLIAM BATEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, York county, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a Brown BULL with ſome white in his face, his hind feet white, and ſome white on his belly, a piece cut off the top of each horn, a crop off the nigh ear, and his off ear ſlit in ſeveral places, ſuppoſed to be done by dogs: he is about ſeven or eight years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in two weeks from the date hereof.

November 9. THOMAS M'FARLAND.

November 14, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of doctor Thomas Bond, junr. in the Northern Liberties, about a month ago, a Grey MARE with a ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, 7 or 8 years old: alſo a light Bay MARE ſhod before, with a ſwitch tail, low in fleſh, twelve years old. The owner or owners are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, in two weeks, to pay the charges on them. ANDREW ROAT.

A CARD.

AS ſeveral of Miſtreſs STATES's Acquaintances in the Jerſey's, where ſhe has been at ſeveral places, ſince her leaving New-York, 'till lately, have requeſted, that ſhe would let them know when ſhe ſettled in Philadelphia, in order to keep SCHOOL; and as writing to them might not be ſo readily executed, ſhe eſteems this the moſt effectual method; that by one Advertiſement all her Friends may be informed of her Reſidence; which, at preſent, is in Race ſtreet, above Front-ſtreet, at the right hand, juſt oppoſite the lamp. And as ſhe does not purpoſe taking any as Boarders, ſhe will be careful (after previous notice given) to procure Boarding for their Children in ſuitable Families, where they may be properly Accommodated.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, HONEST

Negroe Woman and Child,

Fit for town or country. Enquire of the Printers.

On Monday Next,

(The Twenty ſeventh Inſtant)

At TWELVE o'Clock, at noon, at the Coffee Houſe,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

The BRIGANTINE

AJAX,

With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

Being a Prize, taken by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Friendſhip, Captain BALL.

AND ON

TUESDAY,

The Twenty-eighth Inſtant, at TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon, on Clifford's and Riche's Wharffs,

Will begin the Sale of the Cargo

Of the ſaid Brigantine AJAX: Conſiſting of

Port WINE in Bottles and Caſks,
PORTER and Glaſgow ALE in Bottles,
LOAF SUGAR,
SOAP and CANDLES,
CORDAGE and SAIL CLOTH,

A large Quantity of DRY GOODS and other Articles.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To be Sold,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of Land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be increaſed to 50 acres, under water courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceeding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn about 70 feet long, a well-conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn houſe under one roof, a ſtone ſpring houſe two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The Place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well-grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 1780.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, in Elbow-lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March, was left at my houſe, a parcel of Deer Skins. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th inſtant, (November) a large Sorrel HORSE, has a large ſnip and little white on each ſide of his head, occaſioned by the bridle, and ſome white under the collar, paces and trots, has no ſhoes on. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward. EVAN MEREDITH.

November 14, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber, who arrived in this city from Witgenſheir, in Germany, about ſeven years ago, with his mother Ann Mary Bruch, and two brothers, John Frederick and Jacob, deſires to know if his ſaid mother and two brothers are ſtill alive, and where they know live. The letter may be directed to the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Charles Herne's place, in Huntinton county, New Jerſey, about two miles from Greenwich. JOHN JOST BRUCH.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Apprentice LAD, between 17 and 18 years of age, full faced, about 5 feet 2 inches high: Had on when he went away, a light brown cloth jacket with ſleeves, two tow lining ſhirts two pair of trowſers, an old wool hat, a pair of new ſhoes with a pair of plain braſs buckles; by trade a Shoemaker. Whoever takes up ſaid Lad, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me,

WILLIAM DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Southwark, Nov. 20.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will alſo attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horſes, &c. at the Coffee-houſe, as uſual.

He will be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Buſineſs, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Diſpatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

On FRIDAY Next,

(The Twenty Fourth Inſtant,)

At TWELVE o'clock: at NOON, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold, by Public Auction,

THE SCHOONER

RESTORATION,

With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale;

Being a Priz, taken by the Privateer Fair American, Captain DECATUR.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

This MORNING,

At 10 o'clock, on Meſſ. Willing and Morris's wharff

Will begin the Sale, By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Of the Cargo of the Prize

SHIP SUSANNAH, Conſiſting of

BEEF in Tierces, Barrels and half Barrels,
PORK in Barrels and half Barrels,
SOAP and CANDLES in Boxes,
GENEVA in Hogſheads,
MADEIRA WINE in Hogſheads, Pipes and Quarter Caſks,
NEATS TONGUES in half Barrels and Kegs,
BUTTER and TRIPE in Kegs,
A large Quantity of CORDAGE, DRY GOODS, and other Articles.

The SALE to continue from day to day, Sunday excepted, until compleated. Such Lots as are not paid for within three days after they are ſold, will be put up again, and if any loſs ariſe by ſuch ſecond Sale, the firſt Purchaſer will be obliged to make up the ſame, agreeable to Law.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal,

On FRIDAY, the Twenty-fourth inſtant,

At Twelve o'clock, at Noon, at the Coffee-houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Brigantine ROVER,

With all her Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale,

Being a Prize, taken by the Letters of Marque American and Neptune.

And on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth Inſtant, at Ten o'clock, on Morton's wharff,

Will begin the Sale of the

CARGO

Of the ſaid BRIGANTINE: Conſiſting of

Seven Hundred Dozen of bottled Port WINE,
Forty-ſeven Crates of QUEEN's-WARE,
A Caſk of GLASS,
Four Boxes of FLOUR of MUSTARD, in Bottles,
A Box of HATTS,
Three Caſks of CUTLERY WARE,
Three Boxes of SHOES,
Thirty Pieces of Iriſh LINEN,
One Hundred Barrels of FLOUR, &c. &c. &c.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, rather inclined to a dun colour, ſwitch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his expenees in three weeks from this date.

JOHN WHITE.

October 27, 1780.

Pequea, Lancaſter County, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS found in the baggage of two deſerters, apprehended in Lancaſter county, ſundry Articles ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, among which are the following, viz. ſundry remnants of Linſey, one remnant Wilton, one Buckſkin, two Sheep ditto and two women's Petticoats. Any perſon or perſons proving property in the Articles ſo found, may have them by applying to

SAMUEL J. ATLEE, Lieutenant.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notifications of the ſale, with the time, &c.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1780.

On THURSDAY the Twenty third inſtant,

Will be Sold, By

PUBLIC VENDUE,

Under the Meal-Market, Sundry

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture,

Conſiſting of

PLATE, Looking Glaſſes, Mahogany Dining and other Tables, Caſes of Drawers, China and other Ware, Mahogany and Windſor Chairs, Mahogany Bedſteads, Bed and Bedding, Suits of Curtains, Wearing Apparel, a ſmall Library of Books, Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, Iron Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. &c.

Late the property of Benedict Arnold, forfeited and ſold according to law.

N. B. All thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them according to law.

WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

CAME to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, on the 6th inſtant, an old Sorrel HORSE, with ſome white ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in two weeks after this date, as the Horſe is of little value.

Nov. 14. BENJAMIN MYERS.

November 10, 1780.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the paſture of Henry Daſher, on the night of the 6th inſtant, a bald-face, iron grey MARE, riſing in three years old, branded G at the near ſide. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſhall receive Three Hard Dollars for the Mare only, and for the Mare and Thief Four Hard Dollars; or the exchange, and all reaſonable charges will be given by me, DAVID DITLOW, living in Cocollico townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Reem's town.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Ford, on Sunday night, the 29th of October, A light, two horſe WAGGON, the ſides boarded and painted red, the fore wheel, on the off ſide, has one new fellow, and two ſpokes lately put in the body, has a conſiderable riſe forward, it is about half worn, the paint on the ſides dull.

The ſame Night was ſtolen from Cephas Bartleſon, at Swedes-Ford, Upper Merrion townſhip, Two Blind Halters, the one lately mended between the rings by the bitt; two Leather Collars; two pair of Quoilers with iron traces, the traces twiſted links, with breaſt chains and hames. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Waggon and Gears, and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that they may be reſtored, ſhall have the above Reward.

JOHN BAYARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almoſt new, at preſent occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; ſituated in Fourth ſtreet, next door to where Mr. George Mexde lives. Enquire of Wm. Williams, Front ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet.

Lately IMPORTED and now for SALE, by

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

SUPERFINE, Fine, Middling and Coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, German Scythes and Straw Knives, Spinning-wheel Irons, Iron Lamps and Waggon Screws, Rifles and Gun Barrels; A large Aſſortment of Plain Irons, German Bibles and Pſalm Books. Likewiſe, A number of elegantly finiſhed SWORD and HANGER BLADES, with the Devices on them of the Standards of the Firſt, Second, Third and Fourth Battalion of City Militia. Alſo, A Quantity of Raven's and Ruſſia Duck, Brown Holland and Oznabrig by the piece.

At ſaid STORE is likewiſe for SALE, by

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff WINES; Spirits, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Allpice, Ginger, Salt, and a Quantity of 4, 6, 9 and 12 pound Cannon Ball.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand bill before the day of ſale which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, foreign or home Produce, or exchanged for a Houſe and Lot in the city of Philadelphia;

A PLANTATION in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcaſtle county, ſix miles from Wilmington, three from Newport and five from Chriſtiana bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaſter, containing about 250 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered; a ſquare log dwelling houſe, a weaver's ſhop that will contain four looms; a large barn, two ſtables and a hay houſe, a draw-well of good water: it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement: this place is well known there about, as numbers of people reſort there to bathe and drink at a mineral ſpring lately found on ſaid land; it is poſſible it may be of great value, in a future day, to the owner: there is a lively ſtream of water runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected either a griſt or fulling mill.

A ſmall tract of patent unimproved LAND, in Lack townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 177 acres; a good horſe and riding chair, with a leather top fit for a journey. For terms apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſquire, at Chriſtiana bridge, Newcaſtle county, or ARCHIBALD GARDNER, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 27th inſt. October, 1780, out of the ſtable of Jonathan Wells, in Charleſtown, Cheſter county,

A Cheſtnut coloured STALLION, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, heavy bodyed, thick neck, his main hangs on both ſides, hath a ſmall ſtar and a ſmall blaize in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail, no brand, paces and trots, ſhod before ſome time ago. Whoever takes up ſaid Stallion and Thief, that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the owner may have ſaid Stallion, ſhall have ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Reward, and Five Hundred Dollars for ſaid Stallion only, and reaſonable charges paid, by

JONATHAN WELLS,

Or by Benjamin Myers, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Bull's Head.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his bail, one JOHN RYNE, a German by birth but ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 30 years of age, he has formerly been ſervant to Mr. Abraham Wilth, tobacconiſt in Second-ſtreet, and lately lived with his mother in Southwark, where he followed chocolate making. He is rather taller than the middle ſize, black ſhort hair, wears a dark blue coattee and jacket, white breeches and ſtockings, and ſilver buckles, his waiſtcoat is brown cloth, and by the neck faced with read pluſh: he is juſt recovered of a fit of ſickneſs and retains a pale ſickly look, is much given to chewing tobacco: he was ſeen in Philadelphia laſt Saturday morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone off with ſome country waggon, as he had a new cheſt lately made for his purpoſe of travelling. Whoever will ſecure and deliver him to his bail, JOHN SHUTE, baker, in Front-ſtreet, below the Blue-bell, in Southwark, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable expences.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are deſired to furniſh him with their accounts, and thoſe indebted to make payment and oblige their humble ſervant, THOMAS HALE. Nov. 3.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a SCHOOL at Newcaſtle, upon Delaware, for the inſtruction of Youths in Latin and Greek languages. His long experience in the education of youth, being Rector of Wilmington Academy from its firſt foundation, will, he apprehends, ſufficiently recommend his Seminary to public notice. Such young Gentlemen as wiſh to be admitted, he attempts likewiſe to teach, on a new, eaſy and ſimple plan, that important, but too much neglected part of education, the ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language grammatically and elegantly. Strict attention will be paid, as well to the health and morality of his pupils, as to their proficiency in literature.

SAMUEL ARMOR.

Good Accommodations may be procured in the town at reaſonable rates. Newcaſtle, Nov. 1.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE NOVEMBER 25, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.]

The following is a Copy of the Aſſociation agreed upon by the Committee appointed on Monday, which will be carried round the different wards, to be ſubſcribed by the inhabitants immediately.

WE the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, viewing with the greateſt concern the depreciating ſtate of the continental money, and convinced of the good conſequences which will ariſe to the public, as well as to individuals, from fixing it at ſome equitable and convenient ſtandard, DO mutually agree and pledge our faith and honour to each other,

That we will pay and receive the ſaid currency as freely as ſpecie, at the rate of ſeventy-five for one, compared with gold, for all paſt as well as future contracts, whether made in ſpecie value or otherwiſe.

That in future we will make all our contracts in ſpecie value, payable nevertheleſs in continental money, at the option of the debtor, at the exchange hereby eſtabliſhed.

That we will expoſe to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city, and will hence forward refrain from all friendly intercourſe and dealings with any perſon of whatever character or deſcription, who, at the time of payment, refuſe to receive the ſaid currency at the exchange ſettled as aforeſaid, or ſhall demand a higher exchange, or refuſe to ſell ſuch commodity, for that mode of payment, as he or ſhe expoſed to ſale for ſpecie.

That we will immediately report to the Committee, appointed at a general meeting of the inhabitants, on the 20th day of November, the name of any perſon who, to our knowledge, ſhall give or offer, or of any perſon who ſhall receive more than 75 continental dollars for one in ſpecie, as dangerous and diſaffected, in order that ſuch perſon may be dealt with accordingly.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will alſo attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horſes, &c. at the Coffee-houſe, as uſual.

He will be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Buſineſs, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Diſpatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand-bill before the day of ſale which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Buck, nine miles from Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, about 16 years old, about 13 hands high; a natural pacer, ſhe has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, beſides a particular mark ſhe has in her near ſide, a ſmall dent between her ribs, ſo that you may lay the end of your finger in it; ſhe has a low carriage. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and ſecures them, or the Mare only, ſo that the owner can have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, MARGARET GOODMAN.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notificaitons of the ſale, with the time, &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market ſtreet,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

This MORNING,

At TEN o'clock, on Morton's wharff,

Will begin the Sale of the

CARGO

Of the Brigantine ROVER: Conſiſting of
Seven Hundred Dozen of bottled Port WINE,
Forty-ſeven Crates of QUEEN's-WARE,
A Caſk of GLASS,
Four Boxes of FLOUR of MUSTARD, in Bottles,
A Box of HATTS,
Three Caſks of CUTLERY WARE,
Three Boxes of SHOES,
Thirty Pieces of Iriſh LINEN,
One Hundred Barrels of FLOUR, &c. &c. &c.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, conſiſting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houſes, the one brick, a well-frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewiſe a good FISHERY, rented in the beſt times for 10l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum, ſpecie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be ſold with or without the Plantation, as may ſuit a purchaſer. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living in Second ſtreet. MARY EDDY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about the 10th inſtant, October, a red COW, about nine years old, almoſt dry and forward with calf; ſhe has ſome white on one ſide of her face, had a bell on, and branded CL on one of her horns. Whoever will deliver ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Carpenter's hall, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward.

CHARLES LOGAN.

November 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET, intending very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their Accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for Sale, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars and Molaſſes; Alſo, A few Pipes of excellent Madeira, which he will diſpoſe of very low for Caſh.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, the 14th of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and loſt one of his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN LEVERING.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication.

I NOW proceed to ſhew that I have been falſely, as well as maliciouſly accuſed.

The ſentence of the court-martial.

June 27. The court met according to adjournment, and the evidence produced on the trial of doctor Shippen, having been ſtated and compared; they proceeded to determine on the ſeveral charges exhibited againſt him; and having conſidered the firſt charge, (viz. fraud in ſelling hoſpital ſtores for his own uſe, and tranſporting them in public waggons) and the evidence:

They are of opinion that the evidence offered on that charge is inſufficient to ſupport it; and they do therefore acquit him of it.—

Having conſidered that part of the ſecond charge, which relates to doctor Shippen's ſpeculating in, and ſelling hoſpital ſtores, whilſt the ſick were periſhing for the want of them—They are of opinion, that although that part of the charge, taken connectedly, is not ſufficiently ſupported by evidence; on which account they do acquit doctor Shippen of it: yet, they are clearly of opinion, that doctor Shippen did ſpeculate in and ſell hoſpital ſtores, THAT IS, ſtores proper for hoſpitals, whilſt he was purveyor general; which conduct they conſider highly improper, and juſtly reprehenſible. They do fully acquit doctor Shippen of the latter part of the charge, to wit, peculation and adulteration of hoſpital wine at Bethlehem, as it appears to them to be entirely groundleſs. Having conſidered the third charge, they are of opinion—That as no evidence has been produced with reſpect to the books and accounts doctor Shippen kept, neither have the books been produced to ſhew they were regular; and as no evidence has been ſhewn, to prove the want of ſufficient vouchers and checks in the department, and it has appeared in evidence, that vouchers were taken for the expenditures of ſtores: they do therefore acquit doctor Shippen of this part of the charge; and having conſidered the latter part of the charge, they do fully acquit doctor Shippen of it.

Having conſidered the fourth charge, (to wit, neglect of hoſpital duty, whereby many ſoldiers died in a manner ſhocking to humanity, and making falſe reports to the preſident of Congreſs, of the ſtate of the hoſpitals under his care,) and the evidence produced, relative to it, they are of opinion—That doctor Shippen is not guilty of it, and do acquit him of it.

Having conſidered the laſt charge, (to wit, ſcandalous practices, unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in calumniating and aſperſing the character of his ſuperior officer, with a view to vilify and ſupplant him,) and the evidence, they are fully and clearly of opinion, that it is groundleſs and malicious; and they do honourably acquit doctor Shippen of it.

EDWARD HAND, brigadier general, and preſident.

Am I not here acquitted of every charge by a diſintereſted court martial? How falſe the inſinuation then, that I was convicted of ſpeculating in ſtores belonging to the hoſpital; when the court, leaſt ſuch a conſtruction might be put on their words, add, THAT IS, ſtores proper for hoſpitals. It is alſo aſſerted, as falſely, that Congreſs did not approve the acquittal of the court-martial—And a vote of that honourable body is publiſhed to prove, that on a motion made by Mr. Adams, and ſeconded by Mr. Scott, "that the words in the firſt "motion on this ſubject, "the acquittal be confirm-"ed," be ſtruck out:" it was carried in the affirmative by nine ſtates, and therefore the Congreſs did not approve the acquittal.

The fact is otherwiſe; the gentlemen who made and ſeconded that motion have aſſured me, they did it, leaſt Congreſs, by confirming the acquittal as it ſtands in the ſentence, might be ſuppoſed to approve alſo of their opinion of my reprehenſibility; and that they did not, appears very plain from their next motion and vote. A motion was made by Mr. Clark, and ſeconded by Mr. Folſom, to amend the motion, by inſerting after "William Shippen" theſe words, "excepting that "part of the ſecond charge relating to ſpeculating in "hoſpital ſtores, on which the court judge him highly "reprehenſible." On the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Folſom, were

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Folſom,	ay	ay.
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Adams,	no	no.
	Mr. Lovell,	no	
	Mr. Ward,	no	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Cornell,	no	no.
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	no	no.
	Mr. Sherman,	no	
	Mr. B. Huntington,	no	
New-York,	Mr. Scott,	no	no.
	Mr. Livingſton,	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Fell,	ay	ay.
	Mr. Houſton,	ay	
	Mr. Clark,	ay	

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Armſtrong,	no	
	Mr. M'Lene,	no	no.
	Mr. Matlack,	no	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean,	no	no.
Maryland,	Mr. Hanſon,	no	unrepr.
Virginia,	Mr. J. Jones,	no	
	Mr. Walker,	no	no.
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hill,	ay	
	Mr. W. Jones,	ay	ay.
South-Carolina,	Mr. Kinloch,	no	
	Mr. Motte,	no	no.

So it paſſed in the negative.

Hence it plainly appears, that eight ſtates, and Maryland as far as it was repreſented, did approve the acquittal of the court-martial; but not their opinion, that I was reprehenſible, becauſe I happened to purchaſe and ſell, on my own account, articles ſimilar to thoſe uſed in hoſpitals. This ſeeming cenſure could only be conſidered as an opinion of the court, on a matter which was not properly before them; my trading in any articles, not being prohibited, and conſequently not puniſhable. Although I ought to ſtand acquitted in the eye of the ſenſible and candid, becauſe the court martial have declared there was not evidence to prove they were public ſtores, or that the ſick ſuffered for want of them; yet, leſt the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of fraud ſhould remain, I have ſhewn to the court that they were my own property, and that my conduct was fair and honourable, by the following declarations on oath.

The public ſhould firſt be informed, that excluſive of the Boſton adventure, I am only accuſed of ſelling four pipes and a half of wine, and three tierces of ſugar: two pipes were ſold to Mr. Dening at Lancaſter, one to Mr. Hartman at Reading, one to Mr. Haffa near Reading, and half a pipe to Mr. Bennet; one tierce of ſugar to Mr. Bennet, two to Mr. James Biddle, theſe are the mighty ſpeculations that you are told have cauſed the depreciation of our money, and endangered the independence of North-America.

The affidavit of Mr. Thomas Smith, commiſſioner of the loan-office.——March 9, 1780. "I well remember, "that while I lived in the houſe with doctor Shippen, "junr. about April, 1777, that the doctor told colo- "nel Moylan and myſelf, he had an opportunity of "buying five or ſix pipes of wine, and making money "by them, and aſked us whether there would be any "thing wrong in it, as he had money of his own he did "not know what to do with, and had laid in, what "he thought a plentiful ſtock, for the hoſpitals. I "anſwered in this manner, as nearly as I can remem- "ber, There is nothing criminal or wrong in it, cer- "tainly, but I would rather, were I in your place, "purchaſe any other articles than thoſe I purchaſed "for the uſe of the hoſpitals—The doctor anſwered, I "know of the wine, and have not time to look out for "other articles: on which, both colonel Moylan and "myſelf agreed, the doctor might purchaſe them "with propriety, and I always believed he did pur- "chaſe five or ſix pipes of wine with his own money, "and for his own uſe; and by his deſire, I remember "to have ſold either two or three of them to Mr. "Dening, at Conoſtogo-creek, near Lancaſter, as doc- "tor Shippen's wine." THOMAS SMITH.

Sworn before me, Plunket Fleeſon.

I do declare, upon my ſacred honour, that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, I went in company with, and by the deſire, of doctor Shippen, the director general of the hoſpitals, to a ſtore, where I taſted of many pipes of wine; that I recommended five or ſix pipes, and urged the doctor to purchaſe them for his own uſe, as I thought them cheap and good. Given under my hand, this ſixth day of March, in Colcheſter, 1780. STEPHEN MOYLAN.

Doctor Thomas Bond, junr. being aſked before the court, whether I had not often told him I had bought ſome pipes of wine in the ſpring of 1777, for my own uſe; anſwered "yes; ſome time before July, 1777, "you told me you had bought ſome, and I have fre- "quently, ſince, heard you mention it."

Doctor Craik, my aſſiſtant director, doctor Brown, the late phyſician general, and many other witneſſes have depoſed, that they heard me repeatedly ſay I had purchaſed five or ſix pipes of wine for my own uſe, after I had amply ſupplied the hoſpital with that article. I purchaſed five pipes of wine of Conyngham, Neſbit, and Company, as you have ſeen by their bill, publiſhed: theſe wines were never charged to the public, as appears by my books now before the treaſury, and by the teſtimony of doctor Bond and Mr. Eames. Doctor Bond being aſked by me whether he had not, at my deſire, ſtrictly examined my hoſpital books: and whether the five pipes of wine I had purchaſed of Mr. Neſbit were charged in them to the public? Anſwered thus: "I examined two books about the 6th or 8th of "March laſt, at your deſire, the one a ledger, and "the other appeared to be a receipt book, and I did "not diſcover any ſuch charge made, or entry receiv- "ed; they appeared fair, and no erazure where ſuch "an entry could have been made without my obſerv- "ing it.

Theſe two books are all I have charged any thing in to the public.

That the ſugar was alſo purchaſed with my own money, and for my own uſe, will appear from the following declaration, upon oath, of Mr. Cutting, late apothecary general to the hoſpitals; who, upon being aſked by me, whether in the fall, 1777, I did not deſire him to go to Boſton, to look for and purchaſe medicines, inſtruments, and ſuch ſtores as were cheap and neceſſary for the hoſpital; and whether I did not alſo, at that time, give him a ſum of money, of my own, which I deſired he would lay out in ſugar, or any other article that would be worth bringing to Pennſylvania, and to pay for the tranſportation of it? He anſwered, "you did:" I then aſked him, whether he did not purchaſe ſugar for me in New England, and tranſport it to Bethlehem at my expence? He anſwered, "I did; "I cannot recollect the quantity, but I believe it was "twenty hundred weight, contained in three tierces." I next aſked him: Inſtead of laying out all my money for my advantage, did you not uſe the greateſt part of it to pay for medicines for the public, which they wanted exceedingly, and you could not get without caſh, and to pay for the tranſporting them into Pennſylvania.

Anſwer: "I did; the public wanted many medicines at that time, which could not be obtained without prompt payment."

Hence it appears, that the three tierces of ſugar were not only paid for and tranſported with my money, but alſo that my money was laid out for the public's uſe.

But a bill of them was made out in the name of Thomas Brown, and ſuch a man was never heard of in or about Bethlehem, nor did I ever hear of him till near two years after the ſale was made. Mr. Hugh James, late commiſſary of the hoſpital, declared, on "oath, that he did receive five pipes of Madeira wine "into his care for me, which he never entered in the "hoſpital books; that my houſhold furniture, and other "private goods, were ſtored in Mr. Horſefield's cellar, t "Bethlehem, as well as the hoſpital ſtores; that I deſir- "ed him to ſend my tierce of ſugar and a quarter caſk "of my wine, from this cellar to Mr. Bennet's, with a "careful waggoner; that I did not direct him to employ "a public waggon, or Remhelt's waggon to tranſport "the ſugar and wine;" and depoſes alſo, "That I "did not deſire him to make out a bill in the name of "THOMAS BROWNE, but that he did it of his own "own accord, not to cover a fraud, but his reaſon "for ſo doing, was a fear leaſt the letter might fall "into the hands of ſome perſon who might be offici- "ous, and enquire into hoſpital affairs, ſeeing the di- "rector's name to the bill for the ſale of ſugar and "wine, as we had both thoſe kinds of ſtores in the hoſ- "pital ſtores; that at the time he ſent thoſe articles "from Bethlehem, I had not been there for ten days; "that the reaſon why he applied to Mr. Oakley for "a waggon was, becauſe he had no opportunity of "ſending the articles by a return waggon, which I ex- "pected he would have; and that I only ordered him "to ſend the ſugar and wine, and a bill with them."

The mode of tranſacting this buſineſs was altogether of Mr. James's; his prudence not to cover a fraud, but to prevent the ſuſpicion of impertinent enquirers; and I was ignorant of its being done in Thomas Browne's name, and always imagined it had been in my own, til. this proſecution commenced. How groundleſs and contemptible all this charge of fraud, in ſelling wine and ſugar! All the others I will prove in a future paper, to be as falſe and contemptible as the authors of them.

BOSTON, November 9.

We have inſerted in ſeveral of our late papers, an account of the capture of a number of Britiſh outward bound veſſels, by the united fleets of France and Spain; we are now happy to announce to the public the authenticity of that great event, which is by far the ſevereſt naval blow given to our haughty enemies ſince the commencement of the war. Our account not only furniſhes us with the veſſels names, but alſo the number of men, guns, cargoes, where bound, &c. which is taken from the Madrid Gazette.

MADRID, Auguſt 29.

A liſt of the veſſels which have been taken, on the 9th inſt. by the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the command of Don Louis Cordova, being near the whole of a fleet that ſailed from Portſmouth on the 29th of July, under convoy of the Romulus, of 74 guns, and the two frigates Thetis and Southampton, of 36 guns each; theſe having the advantage of the wind, and being in the rear of the fleet, made their eſcape. The prizes have all anchored in Cadiz bay, on the 20th of this month. This account is ſent from England ſea to court.

It is to be obſerved, that of this fleet, only 8 or 10 were of 200 tons burthen; the generality about 300 tons, ſeveral of 400, and the Indiamen, with two more, about 700 tons.

Five more of the convoy have been taken and carried into Alexerias, by Don Antonio Barcelo's fleet. They were bound to Gibraltar, and loaded with proviſions. It is ſuppoſed that this fleet, though not ſo numerous as ſome, is the richeſt that has ſailed from for ſome years paſt.

Ship Godfrey, Eaſt-Indiaman, her cargo cloathing for the troops, ammunition, &c. with effects uſually ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, 28 guns, 100 men, 5 officers, 70 troops, 10 women, 35 paſſengers.

Ship Herſbeck, Eaſt-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods; 30 guns, 130 men.

Ship Gratton, Eaſt-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and all kind of goods proper for St. Helena and Bencoolen markets, whither ſhe was bound; 28 guns, 122 men, 17 troops, 5 women, 10 paſſengers.

Ship Royal George, Eaſt-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods, for Madraſs and other factories; 28 guns, 107 men, 3 officers, 69 troops, 5 women, 13 paſſengers.

Ship Mount-Stewart, Eaſt-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and effects proper for the Indies, bound to Bengal; 28 guns, 100 men, 70 troops, 6 women, 24 paſſengers.

Ship Ellis, her cargo proviſions for the fleet in America; 18 guns, 33 men.

Ship Catherine, her cargo goods, and 50 barrels powder, for Barbadoes, 14 men, 1 officer, 4 women, 5 paſſengers.

Ship Riters, her cargo flour, bread, beef, pulſe, and made rigging, for the iſlands; 8 men.

Ship Sandwich, her cargo proviſions of all kinds, for Barbados; 19 men.

Ship Mary, her cargo beef, pork, flour, cordage, anchors, and other effects for the King, for St. Kitts; 16 men.

Ship Achilles, her cargo beef, pork, flour, liquors, pulſe, &c. for Madeira and Euſtatia, 11 men.

Ship Houghton, her cargo 2700 barrels powder and various goods for the Weſt-Indies; 80 men, 150 troops.

Ship Suſanna, her cargo proviſions of all kinds, for the Weſt-Indies; 14 men.

Ship Jupiter, her cargo bread, and all kinds of proviſions, for Barbados. There is a ſmall box on board, ſealed up, ſaid to be worth 1200 guineas; 16 men, 1 paſſenger.

Ship Sifter, her cargo beef, pork, flour, pulſe, and other proviſions for the iſlands; 23 men.

Ship Rodney, her cargo proviſions, cordage and powder, for the Weſt-Indies; 12 men.

Ship Eloiſa, her cargo beef, pork, flour, and all kinds of proviſions, for St. Lucia; 21 men.

Ship Betſey, her cargo beef, flour, and all ſorts of goods for Jamaica; 22 men.

Ship Larvin Galus, her cargo duck, cables, cordage, flour, and other proviſions, for St. Kitts.

Ship Aurora, her cargo flour, bread, and all ſorts of proviſions, for the iſlands.

Ship William, her cargo proviſions of all ſorts, for the iſlands; 24 men.

Ship John, her cargo proviſions, for the iſlands. 13 men, 1 woman and 1 paſſenger.

Ship French, her cargo proviſions, for St. Lucia. 15 men.

Ship Charming, her cargo proviſions of all ſorts, for the iſlands. 16 men.

Ship Lion, her cargo proviſions, rum and goods, for Jamaica. 18 men, 7 offi. 153 tr. 25 wom. and 19 paſ.

Ship Fanny, her cargo powder, beer, and various ſorts of proviſions, for Jamaica and Antigua. 18 men.

Ship Martha, her cargo proviſions, dry goods, and tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts.

Ship Friend, her cargo bread, and all ſorts of tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts.

Ship Colhoun, her cargo flour mules, bread, tools for the plantations, cloathing for the ſlaves, and a quantity of goods, for St. Kitts

Ship Claradon, her cargo tools for the plantations, and a quantity of goods, for St. Kitts. 150 troops.

Ship Lord North, her cargo proviſions, for Rodney's fleet. 20 men.

Ship Falony Tanter, her cargo proviſions, for Jamaica. 20 men.

Ship George Tanter, her cargo cloathing and proviſions, for St. Lucia.

Ship Ann Suſanna, her cargo goods, for Jamaica.

Ship Charlotte, her cargo proviſions and ſea-coal, for St. Lucia.

Brig England, her cargo proviſions and ſea-coal, for St. Lucia, Total in the four, 58 men, 2 officers, 64 troops, and 4 paſſengers.

Brig Fanny, her cargo proviſions, beer, and iron hoops, for New-York. 10 men.

Brig John, her cargo beef, pork, flour, wheat, ſtraw, and other effects for the King, for St. Euſtatia. 14 men.

Brig Mercury, her cargo beef, pork, bread, flour, and pulſe, for the King, for Jamaica. 9 men.

Brig enterprize, her cargo pulſe, flour, bread and lime, for the Iſlands. 10 men.

Brig Three Siſters, her cargo wheat, anchors, butter, and oyl, for Madeira, where ſhe was to take in wine, and proceed with the reſt of her cargo to Quebeck. 10 men.

Brig Lark, her cargo tallow, beef, pork, flour and dry goods, for the iſlands. 13 men.

Brig John Tan, her cargo proviſions, for Jamaica. 9 men.

Brig Elizabeth, her cargo wine, for St. Euſtatia. 11 men.

Packet Dantzick, for the King, her cargo cloathing for 10 or 12 regiments, beſides cordage and duck, for the fleet in America. 20 men, 4 officers, 19 troops, 2 women and 7 paſſengers.

Packet Vigilant, her cargo goods, for Jamaica. 18 men.

Packet Brillant, her cargo proviſions and cordage, for the iſlands. 16 men.

Packet Lady Anſtail, her cargo proviſions, for Barbadoes. 10 men.

Hero, her cargo gunpowder, dy'd cloths, and other effects, for Bengal.

Lambro, her cargo beef and other proviſions, for America.

S. Traxis, her cargo beef and pork, and other proviſions, for Barbadoes.

Morrant, her cargo effects for Jamaica. 6 officers and 180 troops.

Ship Hercules, her cargo maſts, cordage, and other neceſſaries for men of war, bound to Jamaica. 36 men.

Ship Charlotte, her cargo goods, the family of the Governor of Jamaica was on board. 14 men.

Total, 160 guns, 1256 men, 26 officers, 875 troops, 58 women, 116 paſſengers, and 54 veſſels.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the gentlemen of the troop of LIGHT HORSE of the county of Philadelphia, that on Saturday the 2d of December next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of captain Gregs, late Wright's tavern, an election will be held for the choice of a CAPTAIN to command the ſaid troop; the late captain having reſigned. The gentlemen are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance; and are further notified, (by the unanimous vote of the troop at their laſt meeting) that no gentleman will be allowed a vote unleſs he appears properly uniformed and equipped.

Wm. COATS, Lieut. P. C.

Philadelphia County,
November 23, 1780.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the 6th of December next, at the Continental Yard in this city,
A number of public HORSES,
For CASH only. The ſale to begin at X o'clock.
By order of the Quartermaſter General,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.

On Thurſday laſt a number of perſons, long ſuſpected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous coreſpondence with the enemy, (by way of Shrewſbury,) and depreciating our money, were apprehended. On their examination before the Preſident and Vice Preſident, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the ſales of gold and ſilver, rates of depreciation, the routes and ſtages to the ſea ſhore, &c. &c. were found upon them. It appeared alſo, that by theſe means, perſons were conveyed privately to New-York. A new ſcene of villainy, in carrying lumber to New York, from Egg Harbour and its neighbourhood, was alſo opened.——The following perſons were committed, viz. Patrick Garvy, an aſſiſtant apothecary in the continental ſervice, who owns a part of the boat employed between Squan and New-York; Samuel Clark, an inhabitant of New-Jerſey, living near Princetown, who has long followed this trade; Joſhua Bunting whoſe houſe was one of the ſtages; John Cummins, merchant of this city, and Joſeph Grieſwold, partners with Clark; and Joſeph Stansbury, deeply concerned in the lumber buſineſs.

William Bradford, junior, eſquire, is appointed Attorney General of this ſtate, in the room of Jonathan Dickenſon Sergeant, eſquire, reſigned.

Wedneſday morning arrived here the ſchooner Buckſkin, captain Perryman, from the Havanna, after a tedious and diſagreeable paſſage of five weeks, having, in a violent gale of wind, been obliged to cut away his main maſt. Six ſhips of the line, four frigates, and one hundred tranſports, ſailed on a ſecret expedition from the Havanna a few days before captain Perryman.

Thurſday laſt arrived the ſchooner Lively, captain Correy, in 17 days from St. Euſtatia, by whom we are adviſed, that about the middle of laſt month a dreadful hurricane had done very conſiderable damage among the Weſt-India Iſlands: that ſeven veſſels were loſt at St. Euſtatia: that moſt of the other iſlands had alſo ſuffered much. We have not been able to procure further particulars of this calamitous and diſtreſſing event.——Two ſchooners from Maryland or Virginia, and a ſloop, were lately taken by a Britiſh frigate and carried into Antigua.

Lately died in England, at an advanced age, JONAH THOMPSON, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

Extract of a letter from Salſbury, Rowan county, North-Carolina, dated October 24, 1780, to a gentleman in this city.

"Thank God the enemy are gone from this part of the country, and our militia are in full purſuit of them; I make no doubt they will be able to diſtreſs them very much in their retreat. They advanced within forty miles of us; the whole country fled before them with their families, who are now begun to return to their habitations. The conſequence is that the tories are coming in and ſwearing the oaths of allegiance to this ſtate."

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania.

Thurſday, November 23d, 1780. A. M.

THE houſe proceeded to the election of Delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs the enſuing year; and the ballots being taken it appeared, That the honourable JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, SAMUEL ATLEE, GEORGE CLYMER, HENRY WYNKOOP, and THOMAS SMITH, (of the county of Bedford) eſquires, were duly elected and choſen.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Thurſday, Nov. 23, 1780. P. M.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for ſettling and adjuſting the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, &c. on the ſecond reading, and having finiſhed the ſame, ordered it to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An ACT to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS, from a variety of cauſes, the United States have not been able to comply with their engagements heretofore made to the officers and private men of the Pennſylvania line; which hath occaſioned great injury to thoſe troops, to whoſe virtuous and diſintereſted exertions America is much indebted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that

be and they are hereby appointed auditors, to proceed to the army: there to ſettle the pay accounts of all the officers and private men of the Pennſylvania line, from the firſt day of January, 1777, to the firſt day of Auguſt, 1780. And the ſaid auditors are hereby impowered and directed to eſtimate, in ſpecie, according to the value thereof, at the time of payment, all ſums of continental money received by the ſaid officers and private men, on account of their pay, within the period aforeſaid; agreeable to a ſcale of depreciation agreed to by the houſe and contained in a ſchedule hereto annexed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of the death, refuſal, or neglect to ſerve, of any of the above auditors, the preſident, or vice-preſident, in council, is authoriſed to nominate and appoint one or more proper perſons in his or their room or ſtead.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid auditors, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and directed to give to the officers and private men, to whom pay on ſuch ſettlements ſhall be found due, certificates, ſpecifying the ſums due in ſpecie; which certificates ſhall be conſidered as the ſole and exclusive tender, in payment for the eſtates herein after reſerved and ſet apart, as a fund for their redemption.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, in order to ſecure to the officers and private men of the ſaid line, the ſeveral ſums in ſpecie, that may be found due to them as aforeſaid, all confiſcated eſtates not already diſpoſed of, or appropriated to other uſes, ſhall be and are hereby veſted in

in truſt for redeeming the certificates aforeſaid, and ſhall be valued by three diſcreet and diſintereſted freeholders, at ſuch prices as, in their judgments, they would have ſold for in ſpecie in the year 1774; the ſaid valuators to be appointed, one on the part of the ſtate, another on the part of the line, and a third to be choſen by the other two, which ſaid eſtates or either of them are hereby directed to be ſold and conveyed by the ſaid

to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt apply for and tender the full value thereof, according to ſuch appraiſement, in the certificates aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, in order to prevent the ſaid notes or certificates from being counterfeited, no tranſfer or aſſignment of the ſame ſhall be good and valid in law, unleſs atteſted by the captain or officer commanding a company, or a field officer of a regiment, in the ſaid line.

But if it ſhould happen that the eſtates abovementioned ſhould not amount in value to the pay found due to the ſaid officers and private men of the ſaid line: then and in ſuch caſe

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That

be and they are hereby appointed commiſſioners, who, in conjunction with commiſſioners nominated by the line aforeſaid, ſhall, and they are hereby impowered to ſurvey and lay out ſo many acres of unlocated and unappropriated lands in this ſtate as will, when eſtimated in manner aforeſaid, together with the ſaid confiſcated eſtates reſerved and ſet apart as aforeſaid, amount to the arrerages of pay found due as aforeſaid: provided the ſaid lands are not already ſettled and occupied by perſons in their own right, and in quantity not more than three hundred acres for each perſon ſo ſettled.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the confiſcated and other lands herein before mentioned ſhould not amount to the arrearages of pay found due as aforeſaid, that then and in ſuch caſe this ſtate will provide other and ſufficient funds for the full payment in ſpecie and diſcharge of the notes given as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the auditors aforeſaid ſhall in like manner ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of all officers and private men of the line aforeſaid, who have fallen or died in the ſervice during the ſaid period; and their widows and children ſhall be entitled to ſuch certificates, and to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted to the officers and private men of the ſaid line.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the officers and private men of the ſtate navy, now in actual ſervice, ſhall and are hereby declared to be equally entitled to all benefits and allowances extended to the Pennſylvania line by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all auditors and perſons appointed to value eſtates, under this act, previous to their entering on their reſpective duties, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation ſeverally, to wit; "I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that I will well and truly perform all and ſingular the duties required of me by this act, to the beſt of my knowledge and abilities, without partiality or reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatſoever." And the auditors aforeſaid are hereby fully authoriſed to ſettle all accounts upon oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation ſhall be by them adminiſtered.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this or any future aſſembly, notwithſtanding the proviſion made as aforeſaid, may or ſhall, if they think proper, call in all ſuch certificates given and not redeemed as aforeſaid, and pay off the ſame in ſpecie.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, upon the receipt of any note or notes received as aforeſaid, deliver the ſame to the ſtate treaſurer, who is hereby directed to receive and preſerve the ſame, ſubject to the orders of the general aſſembly.

The ſcale of depreciation above alluded to, is as follows:

1777.		1779.	
January	1 1-2	January	8
February	1 1-2	February	10
March	2	March	10 1-2
April	2 1-2	April	17
May	2 1-2	May	24
June	2 1-2	June	20
July	3	July	19
Auguſt	3	Auguſt	20
September	3	September	24
October	3	October	30
November	3	November	38 1-2
December	4	December	41 1-2
1778.		1780.	
January	4	January	40 1-2
February	5	February	47 1-2
March	5	March	61 1-2
April	6	April	61 1-2
May	5	May	59
June	4	June	61 1-2
July	4	July	64 1-2
Auguſt	5		
September	5		
October	5		
November	6		
December	6		

To be Sold or Lett,

A Frame HOUSE, Brick KITCHEN, and BAKE HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, with a good fence, oppoſite the barracks, in Second-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, clear of ground-rent, containing in front 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Nov. 25. CHRISTIAN KUNCKLE.

†‡† We are ſorry that want of time and room obliges us to omit, in this day's paper, the piece ſigned CIVIS; but we ſhall with much pleaſure give it a place on Tueſday.—A. B. &c. will alſo appear on Tueſday.

§†§ Doctor Morgan's Remarks on Doctor Snippen's Vindication of the 18th ſhall have a place in our next.

On Monday Next,

(The Twenty-ſeventh Inſtant,)
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
Near Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's Wharff,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

SOAP and CANDLES in Boxes,
PORK in Barrels,
BEEF in Half-barrels,
Forty-five Kegs of TALLOW,
Nine Bags of PEASE,
Kegs of NEATS TONGUES and TRIPE,
Bottled WINE and BEER in Hampers,
A Quantity of CORDAGE, DRY GOODS, &c.
Being part of the cargo of the prize ſhip Suſannah, taken by the privateer brigantine Ariel.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On Monday Next,

(The Twenty ſeventh Inſtant)
At TWELVE o'Clock, at noon, at the Coffee Houſe,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,
The BRIGANTINE
AJAX,

With all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, agreeable to an Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.
Being a Prize, taken by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Friendſhip, Captain BALL.

AND

On Tueſday Next,

The Twenty-eighth Inſtant, at TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon, on Clifford's and Riche's Wharffs,
Will begin the Sale of the Cargo

Of the Brigantine AJAX: Conſiſting of
Port WINE in Bottles and Caſks,
PORTER and Glaſgow ALE in Bottles,
LOAF SUGAR,
SOAP and CANDLES,
CORDAGE and SAIL CLOTH,
A large Quantity of DRY GOODS and other Articles.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE LETT,
Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey.
They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:
And a large Quantity of Wood ready cut.
For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to ſaid Works, To be SOLD.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Hundred Pair of
BUCKSKIN BREECHES.

Any perſon wanting them, will pleaſe to enquire at the ſubſcriber's; who lives next door to Mr. Jackſon's ſtore, in Water and Spruce-ſtreets.

PATRICK M'CLOSKEY.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from off the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Saſſafras river, Kent county, Maryland, on the night of the 30th of October laſt, a grey MARE, 4 years old laſt Spring, about 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, with a ſwitch tail and long mane. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and the thief, ſo that the thief may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward for the thief and mare, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ALEX. BAIRD.

Wants a Place,

As a Houſe-keeper, a middle aged Woman,
Who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 24.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSE and STORE, adjoining, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MAXFIELD NESBITT. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,
A genteel Front Room,

Suitable for an Office: Alſo, A large, good, dry CELLAR, in a public part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

From the London Chronicle, of July 22.

A ſhort SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of General WASHINGTON.

AS this gentleman always refuſed to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his publick ſervices, no ſalary has been annexed by Congreſs to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expences of his public table, and other neceſſary demands. General Waſhington, having never been in Europe, could not poſſibly have ſeen much military ſervice when the armies of Britain were ſent to ſubdue the Americans; yet ſtill, for a variety of reaſons, he was by much the moſt proper man on the continent, and probably any where elſe, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high eſtimation he ſtood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cauſe of his country from ſentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extenſive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which neceſſarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has give General Waſhington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his moſt bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm paſſion to ſerve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwearied induſtry, a cloſe application to the beſt writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactneſs. In reality, when it comes to be conſidered, that at firſt he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military diſcipline or operations, ſomewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at beſt could only be ſtiled an alert and good militia, acting under very ſhort enliſtments, uncloathed, unaccoutred, and at all times very ill ſupplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with ſuch an army he withſtood the ravages and progreſs of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every neceſſary article, commanded by the braveſt officers in Europe, and ſupported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially conſidered, we may venture to pronounce, that General Waſhington may be regarded as one of the greateſt military ornaments of the preſent age.

General Waſhington is now in the forty-ſeventh year of his age; he is a tall well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel addreſs: his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluiſh caſt, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the ſmall-pox; his complexion ſun burnt and without much colour, and his countenance ſenſible, compoſed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a ſtriking degree of gracefulneſs: he has an excellent underſtanding, without much quickneſs; is ſtrictly juſt, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate huſband, a faithful friend, a father to the deſerving ſoldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reſerved; a total ſtranger to religious prejudices, which have ſo very often excited chriſtians of one denomination to cut the throats of thoſe of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the moſt rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintance univerſally allow, that no man ever united in his own perſon a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philoſopher, with the talents of a general: candour, ſincerity, affability, and ſimplicity, ſeem to be the ſtriking features of his character, till an occaſion offers of diſplaying the moſt determined bravery and independence of ſpirit.

To the honourable the CONGRESS, and the legiſlative ASSEMBLIES of the United States of America.

"Thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting."

WHEN the operation of a machine diſappoints the ſanguine expectations of the projector; may you not conclude, without breach of charity, that he was not an adept in mechaniſm.

That this has been the misfortune of all your financiers, none of them, I preſume, will now be obſtinate enough to deny. The laſt ſcheme after long deliberation, and arduous labour, muſt evidently defeat itſelf. A fair examination of the famous act of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th of March, will diſcover it to be mechanically wrong. The current par of exchange is authoritatively fixed, by that act, at forty for one, when, in fact, the community at large, and the merchants of Philadelphia in particular, would not receive it at that time under 60: ſome of them now refuſe to take it at a 100 for one; and, before the end of this year, you will be aſtoniſhed at what they may exact for gold and ſilver, unleſs you have wiſdom and firmneſs to counteract their avaritious ſchemes.

But it is fallaciouſly affirmed, that this great diſparity, between the Congreſſional and mercantile rates of exchange, cannot be officially recognized in Congreſs. although many of their late proceedings manifeſt the contrary. To ſave appearances, their own public officers are, indeed, directed to calculate the nominal value of their fixed pay in ſpecie, by a new Congreſſional tariff, making forty old tenor dollars an equivalent to one new tenor dollar, and that new dollar equal in value to one hundred, or any other number of old tenor dollars, at which the tories, or ſpeculating bulls and bears * of this, and every other ſtate in the confederation, may, at any time extort for the price of exchange.—So that as forty are to one, in rebate of public ſalaries, and all Congreſſional bargains, one will be to a hundred and more, in the courſe of trade and current exchange. However, it being impoſſible for the framers of this rule to prove that two and two make five, and that one part of any given number is more than the whole, docility, in this inſtance, will be confined to the officers under Congreſs, reſpecting their pay; but accounts ſtating public expenditures will not be diminiſhed by the metamorphoſis of the old tenor bills.

As the credit of your new tenor bills will much depend upon the ſucceſs or diſappointment of the diſaffected and deſigning amongſt you; how then is their value to be aſcertained, when exchanged for gold and ſilver coin? This, now, is the moſt important article of commercial ſpeculation in your ſtates, and the moſt deſtructive engine in the hands of the enemy.

A ſufficient fund eſtabliſhed in each ſtate, for the redemption of their quota of the federal debt in ſome ſpecified time, will guard your new tenor bills againſt the unhappy fate, which the old have experienced. It is therefore prepoſterous, it is deluſive to build your preſent hopes on a paper foundation, which ſhall not be the indiſputable ſign of a reality; for without ſuch conſolidated ſecurity, in vain do you hope for the reſtoration of the public faith. Not all your confeſſions of the viciſſitudes ſublunary tranſactions are liable to, will be conſidered as honeſt pleas, without a ſinking fund. You cannot remove the ſuſpicions impolitically ſuggeſted by one of your devices, ſtill continued on the face of the new tenor bills, "EXITUS IN DUBIO EST,"—"The event is doubtful." This prediction has been to your woeful experience literally verified, although you have ranſacked the Roman, Greek, and Egyptian annals for hieroglyphicks, and amulets.

The laws which have been lately promulgated in the different ſtates to ſhield your national credit have all of them proved inadequate to the purpoſes for which they were intended: you muſt now try the only reſource that can be attended with immediate efficacy. Let all miſcreants, whether of the tribe of extortioners, as that of traitors, who ſhall be convicted of having depreciated the new bills emitted in conſequence of the reſolutions of the 18th of March, be puniſhed with death. Let them forever be diſfranchiſed and baniſhed, who ſhall be convicted of having refuſed to take them for their declared value.

DANIEL.

* Bulls and bears, are vulgar terms uſed to diſtinguiſh the buyers and ſellers of ſtock in Change-Alley, London.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of the State and Continental taxes, in the Northern Liberties, weſt part, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on the following eſtates, to wit, John Smith's, of Burlington, Peter Turner's, Mary Dutton's, and Joſeph Fite's. NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain Attornies or Agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes as above juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with coſts, agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of North Ward, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on a lot ſituate on Market and Eighth ſtreets, containing 48 feet 3 inches in breadth by 306 feet deep, the property of Peter Gaſkell. NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Peter Gaſkell, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtate, on or before the twenty eighth day of November next enſuing the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of Auguſt, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

Two Guineas Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Tueſday laſt, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, ſlim made and a little inclined to a yellow complexion: had on when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, with ſquare braſs buckles in his ſhoes; his name PETER. Any perſon taking up and conveying ſaid Lad to Mr. JOHN MAISE, of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, excluſive of neceſſary charges. All captains of ſhips are cautioned not to ſuffer ſaid Negroe to proceed with them to ſea.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and South-ſtreets, ground-rent 12l. ſterling per annum. A Houſe and Lot on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ground-rent 23l. per annum. Two Brick Houſes, with a large Lot on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. A Country Seat with about 21 acres of Land on Paſſyunk road, about one mile from the city. A piece of near 6 acres and a half of Land on Germantown road, about one mile and a half from the city. A piece of 12 acres of Upland and Meadow Ground, about 4 miles from the city. A Lot of Ground 20 feet front and 180 feet deep on the north ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. Alſo a number of other Houſes, Plantations and Lands for ſale. For a particular deſcription and terms of ſale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A SHOP in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet, ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs. Enquire of the printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW HARPSICHORD, with three ſtops, and compleatly finiſhed. Enquire of BERNADEES VICTOR, Muſick Maſter, in Carter's-alley, from eight to ten o'clock of a Morning.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from Mr. Owen Jones's, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the North ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholeſale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Cambletts and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their Cuſtom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendſhip: He flatters himſelf, that his willingneſs to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Intereſt of every Perſon, who wiſh to purchaſe Goods, to frequent his Store.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,
By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 10t

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TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city; one of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two ſtory ſtone Houſe, log ſtable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very ſuitable for a tradeſman, as it is a very thick ſettled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Lotts, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Briſtol townſhip, near Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-Houſe. Enquire of the printers.

State of Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county, November 4th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the deputy conſtable of Germantown townſhip, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of October laſt, a certain JACOB DEWEES, of Springfield townſhip, (ſingle man) and is a paper-maker by trade, is about 23 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is ſlim made, has ſhort brown hair ſomewhat curly, is of a thin viſage, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, and has a ſharp noſe; his dreſs is uncertain, as it is probable he may have changed the ſame. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Jacob Dewees, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,

JOHN MOYER.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the tenth of October, 1780, a black MARE, about 10 years old, trots; has a rough mane, a lump on the top of her head where the bridle buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare, paid by me, living at the Crooked-Billet, Philadelphia county.

RICHARD KENEDY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mount-holly, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts within three months from this date, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE NOVEMBER 28, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

To the PRINTERS.

I REQUEST permission, through the channel of your paper, to congratulate my fellow citizens on the late measures they have so wisely taken, for preserving the usefulness of the old continental money during the short time yet remaining of its limited period of existence. In a few months it will probably, like other created beings which have finished the course assigned them by their creator, return to he elements, and make room for its successor. In the mean time let us treat it, while its faculties remain, with the kindness and respect due to an useful servant, whose life has been devoted to our service. Those who possess the finer feelings of humanity would do this were there no other motive to it; but when we consider that this disinterested agent offers its future services, without food or raiment, or any other support than mere common civility, and a shelter from the abuse of its employers, one would think that self interest would prompt those who have no higher motives to treat it with respect and court its assistance.

The singular unanimity and good order with which the business was conducted, does the highest honour to the worthy citizens who gave their suffrages at the State-house; and the universal approbation of the friends of American independance, without doors, affords the most pleasing prospect of the success of the measures adopted. Think not, however, my fellow citizens, that the business is over: much yet remains to be done; but it may be done with ease, if we steadily pursue the plan we have agreed upon. The patriotic citizens who have kindly undertaken to conduct the business will have some calls on their time and attention; but the pleasing reflection on the good they have done will afford them a delicious gratification. This is a reward of which every citizen may partake, without diminishing the stock: and it is the duty of every citizen to entitle himself to a share in it, by not only adhering strictly to the terms of the association himself, but keeping a watchful eye over the conduct of others in that respect; by giving friendly advice and admonition to such as it may be useful to, and by faithfully reporting to the committee the name of every one, of whatever rank or condition, who shall contumaciously obstruct the salutary measures agreed upon for the general good of the community.

Some will oppose these measures with a direct design of injuring our common cause: others will endeavour to slacken our ardor, because it happens to interfere with their immediate interest, or with some scheme of business calculated on a growing depreciation; but neither of them perhaps will venture to oppose it openly. One, with an air of superior sagacity, will nod his head, or shrug his shoulders, and tell us he wishes it may succeed, but that he has no faith in such projects; however, for his part, he will acquiesce in it; and thus, by a cold approbation, give the measure a deeper wound than he could do by direct opposition. Another will attempt to alarm our fears with the apprehension that an innundation of money will be poured upon us from other states. But this will be considered as an idle tale when we reflect that the whole of this money, in all the United States, amounts to no more than one million of pounds in value: that much of this is already collected in the several treasuries, never again to be issued: that the quantity in circulation is daily diminishing by collections of the like kind; and that as it decreases in quantity it will probably increase in value, till it gets to the standard of forty for one. Another again will tell us that the prices of goods are raised in consequence of this measure, so as to call for one hundred dollars now where one dollar in specie would have answered a few days ago. This at first view is somewhat alarming; but it is a bubble that will soon burst if we do not nurse it. Self interest will do the business. We all know there is no greater scarcity of the necessaries and conveniences of life than there would have been if depreciation had gone on; yea, that there is plenty. Let us only be guarded in our purchases, and if one will not sell at the usual prices, another will. Those who first come to it will be best entitled to our custom; and if they are all above the mark at first, a few days refraining from purchases will bring them down. Evils of this sort will always work their own cure, where their is no real scarcity of the articles wanted. Some articles, however, were rising in price from natural causes, such as becoming less plenty, an increased demand, or the prospect of no more of that kind speedily arriving. These are causes which would at any time have raised the prices, and we ought not to impute them to the association. It would be endless to follow cavillers through all the futile objections their imaginations may suggest; but a few weeks, probably a few days, steady and uniform attention to the plan we have agreed on, will assuredly overbear them.

We must, however, continue our watchfulness that no new scheme for our destruction may be suffered to surprize us. The enemies of our happiness are well aware of the strength we derive from our paper money, and seem to have lost all other hopes of subjugating us to their yoke than by distracting and dividing our councils, and destroying our confidence in our public measures, and of course destroying our public credit. It is well known that they have many friends if not agents and emissaries planted among us, who have long laboured, and do still labour assiduously, to accomplish their purposes; but their efforts would have been much less effectual than they have been, if we had been duly watchful and guarded in our own conduct. How many are there among us who profess patriotism, and who in many instances have given proofs of the truth of their profession, who are in the daily practice of furthering the wicked schemes of those who seek to destroy us? The mind of every patriot will revolt at this idea, and I am persuaded that few of those who have fallen into the practices I allude to, have been aware of their mischievous tendency, or adverted to their consequences farther than concerned their personal pursuits and the gratification of the passion which predominated at the time of the transaction. To go into the description of the motives which have led to these practices, and the various modes in which they have been carried on, however pertinent to the occasion, would exceed the limits within which I mean to confine this address; but a serious and candid self-examination would suggest to almost any one of us that ambition, envy, disappointment, or the desire of gain, had, at one time or another, and perhaps frequently, prompted him to acts and deeds which, in their consequences, have tended to distract and divide our public councils, abate the confidence of individuals in the public faith, enfeeble the powers of government, and depreciate the public money.

CIVIS.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1780.

Pennsylvania Bank.

THE Directors being specially authorised for the purpose by the Subscribers, at a Meeting on the 11th inst. hereby give Notice, That the 8th, 9th, and 10th Payments, due on the Loans to the Bank, will be required within two weeks from this date, to enable them to compleat the supplies for the army before the roads are rendered unfit for transportation.

N. B. The Eighth and Ninth Payments to be made within Eight days, and the Tenth within the two Weeks.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-street, in Chesnut-street, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will also attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horses, &c. at the Coffee-house, as usual.

He will be greatly obliged to those Gentlemen who favour him with their Business, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Dispatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleased to appoint the subscriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the district of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-streets, which he formerly occupied, otherwise known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Business; and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that those who mean to favour him with their custom would be pleased to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publishing them in an hand-bill before the day of sale which will much oblige their most humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second-street, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public sale. The strictest attention will be paid to the disposal of them as well as storing, previous to their sale. They also sell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public sale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tuesday in each week; for horses, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wednesday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for shipping or their materials, houses or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of shipping, description of lands, houses, &c. will be placed in the most conspicuous part of their store, and due regard paid to public notificaitons of the sale, with the time, &c.

To be Sold,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, situate in the lower part of Chester county, on a public road, leading from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruston's, and three from L. Pusey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of Land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood. and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be increased to 50 acres, under water course, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 bushels of grain the preceeding year: There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling house, having two well finished rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large stone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the house; a large convenient barn about 70 feet long, a well-constructed stone stable, a waggon and corn house under one roof, a stone spring-house two stories high, supplied by an excellent spring handy to the dwelling; there is also a tenement suitable for a small family, with several other out-houses. The Place is well supplied with fruit of different sorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beside a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the best grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to grass, being well watered by several streams, a main branch of Elk-creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the situation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 1780.

Left in the subscriber's Waggon, in Philadelphia, the 15th of this instant,

A GREAT COAT.

The owner coming and proving his property may have it, with paying charges, &c. by applying to RICHARD LEEDOM, Bucks county, Northampton township, Nov. 17. WILLIAM BATEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Strabane township, York county, about the first of August last, a Brown BULL with some white in his face, his hind feet white, and some white on his belley, a piece cut off the top of each horn, a crop off the nigh ear, and his off ear slit in several places, supposed to be done by dogs: he is about seven or eight years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in two weeks from the date hereof.

November 9. THOMAS M'FARLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

For Pennsylvania State Money,

FIVE hundred and twenty-five acres of deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, on Powel's creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One thousand and fity-five acres LAND on the Shawane Cabin-creek, in the county of Bedford, one Moiety thereof.

A few SHARES of the Indiana Lands, on the Ohio river. For Terms of Sale apply to the subscriber, in Lancaster.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication.

I am much pleased to find, that my implacable enemies, stung to the quick at my having exposed their iniquity, and finding all their wicked practices and low arts to injure my reputation ineffectual, have betaken themselves to scurrility pathetic declamation, and assertions as wild and extravagant as they are false and unjast. This will make them more despicable, if possible, than before: and they may be assured I shall not take up the time of the public with any remarks on such impertinence, nor shall it interrupt my grand object, of proving myself an honest and faithful officer.

As to my employing public waggons to transport my IMMENSE STORES, and my cruelly pressing Remholt's waggon, on which so much has been said, I will only observe, that if I had always used public waggons and had not given credit for them, the whole amount could not exceed TWENTY POUNDS: that as director general, I was entitled to a waggon to transport my baggage: that I did not put the continent to the expence of one for eighteen months, and thereby saved them above seven hundred pounds. It is moreover in proof before the court, that credit is given for the waggons I employed for my private use, and my books will show it. Mr. Remhelt has deposed that neither myself nor any of my officers pressed his waggon, and that I was ignorant of the matter, and Mr. James has deposed that I had not been in Bethlehem for ten days before this affair was transacted. This charge is as groundless as the others.

Remarks on doctor Shippen's attempt to vindicate himself.

To WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Esquire, Director General of the Hospitals.

BEING a little recovered from your affected insolence, I chuse to address the following remarks on your publication, to yourself, in hopes to effect the greater reformation in you, if your conscience is not rendered callous and impenitent beyond the reach of conviction. You are pleased to stile your piece a vindication; you might with equal propriety have called it an Epic Poem, for it as well deserves one appellation as the other.

You begin with saying that I was appointed director general of the hospitals by a majority of one voice, which you charitably procured for me, at my request. The fact you know was otherwise. Compare your present assertion with your declaration in a letter to a member of Congress, already printed, "I can't with "propriety say all I know, (of Dr. Morgan,) least it "look like finding fault with a man I have never had "a good understanding with." Nothing can better pourtray your duplicity, and total depravity of heart.

You say I was dismissed the service with ignominy, in consequence of the clamors and complaints of officers of all ranks in the army. "KNOWEST THOU NOT, THOU LIEST NOT UNTO MEN." Read the vote of June 12, 1779, published by Congress, in which it is declared, that in every branch of the duty of director general and physician in chief, it appears, on the testimony of the commander in chief; of the general officers; of the officers of the general hospital and other officers of the army; that I discharged my duty "ably and faithfully." Knowing this to be so, are you not ashamed to throw such an imputation upon Congress, that, if true, must cleave to them, like the envenomed shirt to Hercules, till effaced by your punishment, by whose means it was effected? will you thus dare to affront the people, by proclaiming that you had an influence over a majority, to induce them thus to violate justice, subvert the Magna Charta of American freedom, and trample that liberty we are contending for under their feet, to raise you to power? is not such assertion an affront to your own weak understanding, confused as it is; and a flat contradiction of the truth? you would give all you have made by your speculations, familiarised as you are to disgrace and the contempt of your countrymen, for such a vote in your favour, to put you in a condition of plundering them again with impunity, and to rescue you from that infamy to which the refusal of Congress either to acquit or punish, has consigned you, and will consign such as, under those circumstances, became partizans to you and devoted their own characters to cover you from public resentment, by getting you re-appointed to office. But you have deceived and disappointed them. You gave them to expect, if they would shelter your reputation by that appointment you would immediately resign: so long as you defer it, they bear the burden of your reproach, and shame pursues them, without quitting you.

Instead of purging yourself of the charges already exhibited, and proved on oath, you attempt further imposition on common sense, by fictitious accounts of the manner in which my authority was abridged by Congress to enlarge your influence. That your relation of this affair is diametrically opposite to the truth, a reference to your own letters, both private and official to members of Congress; the minutes of its proceedings, and other no less weighty documents, shall be my vouchers. But, proposing to discuss this matter when I come to lay my fifth charge against you before the public, of shameful and scandalous practices, I shall pass it over, at present in silence.

You proceed, in the next place, to quote, and pervert the obvious design of general Washington's letter to Congress in January, 1777. Judging of the shallowness of other men's understanding by your own, you resemble a child who shuts his eyes, and thinks, because he sees nobody, that nobody can see him. By a piece of low cunning, you leave out the particular date of general Washington's letter, which was written after my dismission, and was never considered by Congress in any other light than a justification of my conduct, and a censure upon yours. You wish the world to believe that it was intended to reflect upon me: and that it was the procuring cause of my being removed from office, whereas that letter plainly expresses his astonishment at the unjust and groundless charges which you and your friends attempted to roll from you on me. "I am amazed," says he, "to hear of complaints of the "hospitals on the east side of the river. Dr. Morgan "with his mates has been constantly there since I left "it with the main body of the army." And the general, in his letter to me of January 6, 1779, gives the most ample testimony of my having discharged my duty with diligence and fidelity. It is evident, from the history of that campaign, and the well known facts of the sick soldiers of the flying camp, of which you had the charge, perishing on the roads for want, and filling the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with such sights and accounts, as terrified the beholders and shocked them with the relation of the neglect of hospital duty, to what troops the general referred the mention he makes of their sufferings. He knew you had betaken yourself to Bethlehem for your own safety, and left the sick to shift for themselves. Well then might he assert, that matters had been strangely conducted in the medical line, and hope the new appointment, when made, would be attended with the necessary reform in the hospital. But had it the desired effect? No. On the contrary, scenes still more disgraceful to the United States, still more shocking to humanity, were again transacted under you, and the eyes and ears of others, besides the general, have been shocked more than ever, with the ghastly objects and dying groans of soldiers slaughtered as it were in hecatombs to favour your speculations.

"Cease then proud Britons, cease your empty boast,
"Ye slew a few, but Shippen slew an host."

You have dared to affirm that I stopped at nothing to procure testimony against you. As a proof of it, you produce the testimony of one of your own commissaries, the very man who had the charge of the hospital wines sold at Lancaster for your emolument, and which, according to Doctor John Kuhn's deposition the sick suffered and dyed for want of. The fact is, I waited upon Mr. Jewell with a memorandum of what Doctor Rush had informed me, (and he had received it from Mr. Jewell, himself) I shewed it to him, and he corrected it. He moreover told me he was ready to appear and give evidence to those facts whenever he was called upon by proper authority, but would not sign it. He said he had nothing personal against you, but would declare it to your face, but he would not sign it, you not being present. He then talked like an honest man: but after he had seen you, he changed his note: says he "Doctor Shippen has used me very handsomely, and I will not appear against him." Referring to his former voluntary promise, and the duty he owed to that country, whose bread he lived upon, as a public officer: I said he was under obligations to appear, and to declare what he knew of the sales of wines by you, whether it made for or against you; and he made declaration accordingly.

From this instance of the ill consequences of your being suffered to remain free from arrest, for six months after I had impeached you, with the treasures of the public and sweets of office at your disposal, to bribe and seduce witnesses, and after I had inclosed Congress an authentic proof, that you had proceeded to bribe and seduce; the public need not to wonder that a court-martial gave you a partial, and to you dishonourable acquittal. They will rather be astonished, that witnesses could be found to appear against you; and none but those of independent spirits, and untainted character, free from crimes in office and lovers of truth, would dare to appear. Tell me not then of advantages given to me, during three months trial. I went to Camp on the day appointed for your trial, with every proof necessary to support my charges against you. You had confidently boasted in your letters to Congress, and to the public, that you were prepared to demonstrate your innocence, and to bring your accusers to shame. The evidence I produced on the first day of your trial so sickened and confounded you, as moved my compassion. No criminal under sentence of condemnation ever entreated more earnestly for a reprieve, than you prayed the court to obliterate and cancel the proceedings of that day. You pleaded your family, connections, and the infamy that would descend to a guiltless posterity. Gladly would I have then waved the prosecution; but justice to my injured country demanded that until you should throw yourself on its mercy, I should pursue you: when pity however was shewn to you, you relapsed into you former impenitence. You prayed that the evidence of those witnesses, which I had taken, agreeably to the directions of Congress, and of which I gave you notice to attend, that you might cross examine them, (but you treated it with affected contempt,) might not be allowed to be read: it was granted, by an indulgent and complying court, who in favour to you dispensed with repeated resolves of Congress. Of this I gave Congress notice by letter, yet no remedy was applied to the evil. The depositions were, by order of the court-martial, directed to be renewed, and none of them to be deemed valid, till you had an opportunity to cross examine them, by which material evidence was lost, the witnesses being removed; six weeks more was allowed you for examining your witnesses, and every act of chicanery and contrivance was employed by you, to obtain partial testimony and to escape a cross examination, as I shall shew, when you come to produce the evidence of Mr. Thomas Smith and others in your defence. Thus, was I reduced to the necessity of going the rounds of several hundred miles again, exposed to the insults and prosecution of your hirelings and hospital dependents, for vindicating myself and appearing against you.

How ridiculous a figure do you make by producing the testimony of doctor Binney. "I have heard," says he, "doctor Morgan observe that you attempted 'to ruin him." It is very true. What more? why, "he added strong expressions of resentment;" and what is more natural than to speak of villainy with detestation. I did. Anger often extorts disagreeable truths. I do not exactly recollect what expressions I made use of to him: perhaps I said you were treacherous and cowardly (for treachery always acts with cowardice) an unprincipled calumniator, and a secret assassin of my character. What I have said of you at any time to any man, I never have, and never mean to unsay; and what I have said I will undertake to prove, to the conviction of the public. Doctor Binney then concurred in sentiment with me, concerning you, and I believe without ever having altered it. Well he might. He was the first man to inform doctor Rush, (and afterwards informed myself,) of your amazing speculations at Boston; and added to them, "doctor Shippen is a villain and deserves to be "hanged." Other information he gave concerning you, which I keep in petto, when the public may desire to be acquainted with the whole of your proceedings; of which, not to weary them, I have yet given but a small part.

Where, I ask you then, is the malice of prosecuting such a man? knowing you to be what you are, altho' I have been sparing of you for sake of your friends. I should suppose I merited the censure of my fellow citizens, and should consider myself as accessary in your guilt, to have passed entirely over your many criminalities of office in silence.

To your attempt to lessen the force of my prosecution on account of remaining with the British in this city, I propose to reply in a distinct paper, and shew that for this you, and your corrupt partizans, whether in or out of Congress, have much to answer to your own consciences, and your thereby much abused and insulted country

You boast that you were appointed director general of all the hospitals by the unanimous votes of the thirteen United States. Better had it been for them all to have been asleep when they made that fatal choice. I know not what crime poor America committed, to have drawn down so heavy a judgment. When David numbered the people, he had his choice of three kinds of punishment; he chose wisely. Better, says he, it is, to fall into the hands of God than man. But our wiser politicians preferred the heaviest of all temporal punishments by chusing, when they appointed you, to fall into the hands of man, if SO DIREFUL A SPECULATOR can be called a MAN.

JOHN MORGAN.

(To be continued.)

A H I N T.

EVERY attempt to revive the credit of our paper currency has hitherto failed, because crude and ill digested. This shews us the necessity of understanding well the principles on which we mean to establish credit, and to be certain of their operation before we attempt any other scheme, as an error at this time may be fatal. Funds are the object we want, and how to obtain them the question. I will propose one way for consideration.

Let the new money be struck, and all money not funded be called in and exchanged. Then let the quit-rents be revived, and paid in gold or silver, as a fund for paying the interest upon the new money. Let one year's quit-rent be paid as soon as possible, for an immediate fund. Let also the excise be paid in specie. These, I am persuaded, would be a sufficient fund. As the people have been heretofore deceived in the matter of the application of the quit-rents, I may make a few observations on that subject in a future paper. At present, I throw out the hint as an object of attention, and to caution those, who have the direction of our affairs, to take care how they adopt measures, which may not answer on experiment; ever remembering that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

In Dumfries, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, being Prince William Court Day,

The Sloop Betsey,

This Sloop is new, well built and compleatly fitted out for sea a few weeks ago, and sailed with sixty hogsheads of tobacco for Cadiz, but the British fleet coming into our Bay at the time, she was put back and run up to Back-creek with her load, from whence she is just returned; she will carry eighty hogsheads of tobacco in the Bay. Cash or good Tobacco will be taken in payment.

At the same Time will be SOLD,

The Keel, Stem and Stern, with most of the Timbers in the yard, for a Brig of 58 feet keel; together with 10 fine Stocks for Plank, and a quantity of Spikes and Bolts ready made, and a few Bars of Iron. RICHARD GRAHAM.

WAS taken up trespassing in the subscriber's turnip patch, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, her age not known. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date.

Kensington, Nov. 27. PETER BROWNE.

TO BE LET,

A convenient House,

READY FURNISHED;

With Stables and Coach-house. Enquire at Mr. RAQUETS, Merchant in Front-street, five doors below Walnut-street.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding

To be had in a public Part of the City.

Enquire of the Printers.

GENTLEMEN who choose to Breakfast and Lodge at their Stores, may be provided with Dinner. Enquire as above. Nov. 26.

A Negroe Woman,

About twenty years old, with her CHILD,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, a likely Negro Boy,

TWELVE years of Age,

Fit for either Town or Country.

Enquire of the Printers.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 18.
Extract of a letter, dated Portſmouth, November 16, 1780.

"This morning myſelf and two others entered the town of Portſmouth, the town totally evacuated: from the general conjecture of the inhabitants of Portſmouth, it is judged, they are going up James river, the works ſtanding not compleated; the veſſels captured not carried away, the negroes not admitted on board; whole legions of negroes on theſe plains ſeemed diſtreſſed."

WILLIAMSBURG, November 18.

We have juſt received the following intelligence, viz. That the enemy have entirely evacuated Portſmouth; that the whole of their fleet, to the number 60 odd ſail, were yeſterday anchor'd in Hampton road, and that a party of our light horſe went into Portſmouth laſt Thurſday.

We do not hear what miſchief the enemy have done at Portſmouth, except their old trade, a few bloody battles with the horned tribe, ſieges againſt hog pens, and violent aſſaults upon hen rooſts.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

Since our laſt arrived here the brig Fame, captain M'Clenachan, from St. Euſtatia, and ſchooner Emelia, captain Dickenſon, from Cape Francois; by which veſſels we have a confirmation of the account mentioned in our laſt of a dreadful hurricane having, about the middle of October, ſpread almoſt univerſal devaſtation throughout the Weſt-India iſlands. The moſt particular account we have been able to obtain of this melancholy event is brought by captain Yellot, who arrived at Baltimore on Tueſday laſt from St. Euſtatia: this is but imperfect, but may ſerve to give us ſome ſmall idea of the dreadful ſcenes the unfortunate iſlanders have experienced.——The account is as follows: "St. Euſtatius, October 30.

"At Barbados the greater part of the town blown down; upwards of three thouſand perſons periſhed; not one veſſel ſaved except ſome that got to ſea and a great part of the iſland waſh'd away. In Grenada, much damage done to the eſtates; not one veſſel ſaved except ſome that got out to ſea. At St. Vincents a tranſport with three hundred ſoldiers, two ſouls only ſaved; a frigate of 36 guns, three hundred and forty men, one man ſaved. At Martinico, every veſſel at St. Piere's drove to ſea or on ſhore; ſome of them have got in here, ſome taken, ſome loſt: there were upwards of one hundred ſail at St. Piere's, forty of which arrived from France the day before the gale, with flores for the king At Dominica, much damage to the eſtates, the houſes near the water moſtly ruined. No accounts from St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, or Antigua, but ſuppoſe they have had neighbour's fare. At Nevis no veſſels ſaved, and much damage done to the iſland. At St. Chriſtopher's, twenty ſix ſail of veſſels and their cargoes loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews: ſome of the veſſels were ready to ſail for Europe. In this iſland ſeven veſſels drove aſhore; the men on board were either drowned in the ſurf or cut to pieces with the wrecks; ſome were loſt on St. Croix, ſome got in there, and many, I believe, went to the bottom.---It was the higheſt ſea ever known here."

Saturday night arrived the brigantine Black Prince, captain Robinſon, after a ſhort paſſage, from Amſterdam. By this veſſel we learn, that the parliament of Great-Britain had been lately diſſolved; in conſequence an election for new members had taken place, by which the minority, in oppoſition to the meaſures purſued by that court, were thrown out, and a new ſet, perfectly adapted to the taſte of their royal maſter, were placed in their room: that the congreſs of the neutral powers had aſſembled at Peterſberg; and were determined to protect their trade: that the combined fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of about fifty ſhips of the line, commanded by the count d'Eſtaing, were at ſea, and the Britiſh fleet in port. In our next we hope to give further detail of the advices brought by this veſſel.

The ſhip Jay, captain Courter, belonging to this port, is arrived at l'Orient.

Saturday laſt were hanged, on the commons of this city, David Dawſon, late of the county of Cheſter, and Richard Chamberlaine, late of Glouceſter county, in the ſtate of New Jerſey. Dawſon was ſentenced as a proſcribed traitor, and Chamberlaine for paſſing a large quantity of counterfeit money, which he bought at Egg Harbour from Curtis Lewis, for an half joe.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Camp, Totowa, Thurſday, November 16, 1780.

THE Commander in Chief is pleaſed to accept and approve the following report of a court of enquiry, held at Weſt-Point the 2d inſtant, to enquire into the conduct of lieutenant colonel Varick, in his conexion with the late major general Arnold, during his command at Weſt-Point, and relative to his deſertion to the enemy.——

Colonel VAN SCHAICK Preſident,
Lieutenant colonels Cobb and Dearbon, major Reid captain Cox, members.——

The Court unanimouſly report their opinion, "That "lieutenant colonel Varick's conduct, with reſpect to "the baſe peculations and treaſonable practices of the "late general Arnold, is not only unimpeachable, "but think him entitled (throughout every part of "his conduct) to a degree of merit that does him great "honour as an officer, and particularly diſtinguiſhes "him as a ſincere friend to his country."

Extract from general orders,
ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, adjutant general.

David Tew, Engraver,

In Walnut ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA.

RETURNS his moſt grateful thanks to all his Friends for their former favours, and begs leave to acquaint them and the Publick, in general, that he carries on the buſineſs in all its various branches: Where the utmoſt attention will be paid to their future favours.

N. B. An APPRENTICE will be taken who has a taſte for drawing.

THE Committee appointed at the State-houſe on Monday the 20th of November, by the merchants, traders and other inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, requeſt, that the gentlemen who have been ſo obliging as to hand about the Aſſociation papers through the ſeveral wards of this city, in order to have them ſubſcribed by the Inhabitants, will bring in the ſaid Subſcriptions, together with the liſt of the names and reaſons of ſuch perſons as refuſe to ſubſcribe the ſame, to the Committee, or ſome one of them, on or before next Saturday.

N. B. The Committee will meet this evening at the Coffee-houſe, at VI o'clock, on buſineſs of great importance, where the members are earneſtly requeſted to attend punctually.

Dr. Ruſh's defence of his teſtimony againſt the evidence publiſhed by Dr. Shippen, in laſt Saturday's paper, will appear in our next.

THE Managers of the Philadelphia Aſſembly inform the ſubcribers, that the firſt Aſſembly will be on Thurſday evening next, at the City Tavern in Second-ſtreet.

No ſtranger can be admitted without a ticket, ſigned by one of the managers; and no tickets will be delivered at the Aſſembly Room, but to officers of the army: it is therefore requeſted, that thoſe gentlemen who chuſe to go may apply to one of the managers before the evening of the aſſembly night. The rooms will open at ſix o'clock.

J. M. NESBITT, J. MITCHELL,
J. WILKINSON, P. WIKOFF, managers.

This MORNING,

At TEN o'Clock,
On Clifford's and Riche's Wharves,
Will begin the Sale of the Cargo
Of the Brigantine AJAX: Conſiſting of
Port WINE in Bottles and Caſks,
PORTER and Glaſgow ALE in Bottles,
LOAF SUGAR,
SOAP and CANDLES,
CORDAGE and SAIL CLOTH,
A large Quantity of DRY GOODS and other Articles.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Northern Liberties, November 28, 1780.

This AFTERNOON,

At ONE o'Clock, at
Alexander Boyd and Company's
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of Second ſtreet, Will be begin the
Sale of Merchandize in general:
IN WHICH ARE
Twelve dozen HANDSAWS,
Ten dozen Bottled CLARET,
Four caſks of choice FIGS,
One quarter-caſk RED PORT,
WEARING APPAREL,
Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE,
Silver WATCHES, &c. &c. &c.

On Monday Next,

(The Fourth of December,)
At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At HODGE's Wharff,
Will begin the Sale,
By PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF THE
CARGO
Of the Prize Ship SARAH;
Taken by the Privateer Ship Viper: Conſiſting of
BEEF and PORK in Barrels,
BUTTER in Firkins,
RAISINS in Caſks,
And a VARIETY of other ARTICLES.
By order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Was taken up adrift, on the 23d inſtant,
A YAWL,
ENGLISH BUILT.
Whoever has loſt ſaid Yawl, by proving property, paying charges, and applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mud-Fort, may have her again.
DANIEL BOWLIN.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1780.

The Proprietors of Indiana,

Are requeſted to be punctual in their Meeting at the Indian-queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
On Tueſday the Fourth of December next,
At TEN o'clock in the Morning, agreeable to Adjournment. GEORGE MORGAN.

Schooner Mercury

For SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wedneſday Evening Next,
At SIX o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,
With all her Sails, Tackle and Apparel,
Now lying at Sewell's Wharff. Inventory to be ſeen at the Time of Sale.

N B. A Variety of freſh imported MERCHANDIZE, together with Houſhold Furniture, Will be SOLD, at Public Sale, at the City Vendue Store. To-morrow's SALE to begin at Ten o'clock.
JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

On Thurſday Next,
At TWELVE o'clock, at the
Town of Glouceſter, in New Jerſey, The
Brig Richard and Cargo,
Prize to the Privateers Fair American and Holker.
The CARGO conſiſts of Port WINE in bottles, CORDAGE, DELF WARE, HARD WARE, and ſundry Dry Goods.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marſhal.

A Quantity of BRANDY,
Dry HIDES,
White and brown Spaniſh SUGARS in Cheſts,
MOLASSES in Kegs,
RUM,
A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-caſks of MADEIRA WINE,
TO BE SOLD, By
ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Peter and Jacob Kuhn,
At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws;
Raſp's,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pinching Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silks and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half-yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the 6th of December next, at the Continental Yard in this city,
A number of public HORSES,
For CASH only. The ſale to begin at X o'clock.
By order of the Quartermaſter General,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

TO BE LET,
A SHOP in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet, ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs. Enquire of the printers.

In CONGRESS,

OCTOBER 3d, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the regular army of the United States, from and after the first day of January next, consist of

4 Regiments of cavalry or light dragoons,
4 Regiments of artillery,
49 Regiments of infantry, exclusive of colonel Hazen's regiment, hereafter mentioned;
1 Regiment of artificers:

That each regiment of cavalry or light dragoons consist of six troops, and that each troop consist of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present:

That each regiment of artillery consist of nine companies, and that each company consist of sixty five non-commissioned officers and matrosses, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present:

That each regiment of infantry consist of nine companies, and each company of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates: and

That the regiment of artificers consist of eight companies, and each company of sixty non-commissioned officers and privates:

That the several states furnish the following quotas, viz.

New-Hampshire, two regiments of infantry:

Massachusetts-Bay, ten regiments of infantry, and one of artillery;

Rhode-Island, &c. one regiment of infantry;

Connecticut, five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry;

New-York, two regiments of infantry and one of artillery;

New-Jersey, two regiments of infantry;

Pennsylvania, six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers;

Delaware, one regiment of infantry;

Maryland, five regiments of infantry;

Virginia, eight regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and two of cavalry;

North Carolina, four regiments of infantry;

South Carolina, two regiments of infantry;

Georgia, one regiment of infantry:

That the states select from the line of the army a proper number of officers to command the several regiments, to them respectively assigned, taking notice that no new appointment is to be made of a higher rank than that of a lieutenant colonel commandant:

That the states be and they are hereby called upon, in the most pressing manner, to have their regiments compleated and in the field by the first day of January next, at farthest:

That it be recommended to the states to fill up their respective regiments, by inlistments for and during the war; but in case the full quota of any of the states cannot be compleated with such recruits by the first day of December next, that it be recommended to such state or states to supply the deficiency with men engaged to serve for not less than one year, unless sooner relieved by recruits inlisted for the war, which they are requested to exert their utmost endeavours to obtain as speedily as possible: and, in order thereto, it is further recommended, that the officers at Camp be impowered and directed to use every prudent measure and improve every favorable opportunity to inlist, for the continuance of the war, such of the men belonging to their respective states as are not engaged for that period, whether now in the field or hereafter, from time to time, joining the army; and that a recruiting officer from each corps be kept in the state to which the regiments respectively belong, to inlist recruits for the war, as well to relieve those who are engaged for a shorter or limited term, as to supply casual deficiencies:

That two dollars be granted to the recruiting officer for every able bodied soldier he shall inlist for the war, who shall join the army; and that a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, be allowed as a bounty to every such recruit:

That the commander in chief be and hereby is directed to cause returns to be made as speedily as possible to the several states, of the number of men they will probably have in the field on the first day of January next, that the states may take immediate measures for compleating their respective quotas as above recommended by that time:

That the commander in chief be and he is hereby directed to make a return annually to Congress, on or before the first day of September, of the number of troops from each state, in order that Congress may be enabled to make their requisitions from the several states with certainty and in season:

That the cloathing be furnished, and regularly served out to the troops, as it becomes due, and that a full compensation be made for any arrearages of cloathing:

That the regiments of cavalry, artillery and of artificers, as they now stand, be considered as belonging to the states respectively to which they are or may be assigned, which states shall compleat them to the full complement, supply them with necessaries, and in every respect treat them as if originally raised therein; and that such other states as now have non-commissioned officers or privates in any of the regiments aforesaid, be credited in their quotas for such men, according to their numbers, from time to time; for which purpose the commander in chief is hereby directed to specify such non-commissioned officers and privates, and the states to which they formerly belonged, in the returns which he shall make to the states, and in his annual returns to Congress:

That the regiment commanded by colonel Moses Hazen be continued on its present establishment, and that all non-commissioned officers and privates, being foreigners belonging to any of the reduced regiments and corps, be incorporated therewith, and all volunteers from foreign states, who are now in the service, or may hereafter join the American army, be annexed to the said regiment.

And whereas, by the foregoing arrangement, many deserving officers must become supernumerary, and it is proper that regard be had to them:

Resolved, That from the time the reform of the army takes place, they be entitled to half-pay for seven years, in specie or other current money equivalent, and also grants of land at the close of the war, agreeably to the resolution of the 16th of September, 1776.

OCTOBER 21st

That the several regiments of infantry, requested from the respective states by a resolution of the 3d instant, be augmented, and consist of, One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, where the full colonels are continued: or one lieutenant colonel commandant and two majors where the full colonels are not continued:

9 Captains,
22 Subalterns,
1 Surgeon,
1 Surgeon's mate,
1 Serjeant major,
1 Quartermaster serjeant,
45 Serjeants,
1 Drum major,
1 Fife major,
10 Drums,
10 Fifes,
612 Rank and file:

That there be one captain and two subalterns to each company, and that the four supernumerary subalterns shall each have the rank of lieutenant, one of which is to reside in the state to which he belongs, to enlist and forward on recruits; one drum and one fife from each regiment to attend the recruiting officer; the other three supernumerary officers to do the duty of paymaster, quartermaster and adjutant in their respective regiments:

That the regiments of artillery be augmented to ten companies each:

That, instead of four regiments of cavalry, there be four legionary corps, consisting of four troops of mounted dragoons and two of dismounted dragoons, each consisting of sixty privates, with the same number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to each troop as at present:

That there be two partizan corps, consisting of three troops of mounted and three of dismounted dragoons, of fifty each, one of which corps to be commanded by colonel Armand and the other by major Lee, and officered by appointment of the commander in chief, with the approbation of Congress; and that the commander in chief be authorised to direct a mode for compleating, recruiting and supplying the said corps:

That the whole of the troops be enlisted during the war, and join their respective corps by the first day of January next:

That the commander in chief and commanding officer in the southern department direct the officers of each state to meet and agree upon the officers for the regiments to be raised by their respective states, from those who incline to continue in service; and, where it cannot be done by agreement, to be determined by seniority, and make return of those who are to remain, which is to be transmitted to Congress, together with the names of the officers reduced, who are to be allowed half pay for life:

That the officers who shall continue in the service to the end of the war, be entitled to half-pay during life, to commence from the time of their reduction.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY, HONEST
Negroe Woman and Child,
Fit for town or country. Enquire of the Printers.

A CARD.

As several of Mistress STATES's Acquaintances in the Jerseys, where she has been, at several places, since her leaving New-York, 'till lately, have requested, that she would let them know when she settled in Philadelphia, in order to keep SCHOOL; and as writing to them might not be so readily executed, she esteems this the most effectual method; that by one Advertisement all her Friends may be informed of her Residence; which, at present, is in Race street, above Front-street, at the right hand, just opposite the lamp. And as she does not purpose taking any as Boarders, she will be careful (after previous notice given) to procure Boarding for their Children in suitable Families, where they may be properly Accommodated.

TO BE LETT,
And may be entered on in a few days,
A House in Market-street,
Very suitable for a Shop or Store. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

November 14, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of doctor Thomas Bond, junr. in the Northern Liberties, about a month ago, a Grey MARE with a switch tail, shod all round, 7 or 8 years old; also a light Bay MARE shod before, with a switch tail, low in flesh, twelve years old. The owner or owners are desired to call on the subscriber and take them away, otherwise they will be sold, in two weeks, to pay the charges on them. ANDREW ROAT.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office in Market street,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

A fresh ASSORTMENT of
Medicines, to be Sold,
BY
FREDERICK PHILE,
At his HOUSE, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, opposite Black-horse alley:
AMONGST which are the following ARTICLES.

PERUVIAN Bark,
Camphire,
Opium,
Antimony,
Jallap,
Rhubarb,
Ipecacuana,
Tartar Emetic.
Calomel p. p.
Mercurius Dulcis,
Quicksilver.
Sal Petre,
Creamor Tartar,
Flour of Brimstone,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Carolina Pinkroot,
Cochineal,
Magnesia,
Carraway Seeds,
Annifeeds,
Sena,
Manna,
Gum Isinglass,
Gum Galbanum,
Gum Myrrh,
Gum Mastick,
Gum Tracaganth,
Gum Aloes succot. & Hep.
Cantharides,
Pulv. Stanni,
Powder Blue,
A few Keggs of Yellow Okre, ground in oil.

And a VARIETY of other ARTICLES, too tedious to mention.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN KEAN,
At the store formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunningham on the north side of Market-street, just opposite the Meal market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, scarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured superfine broad cloths.
Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured seconds.
Blue, brown and light coloured naps.
Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, spotted and flowered.
Drawboys.
Fine and coarse cambricks and lawns.
Broad and narrow Russia sheeting.
Checks.
Worsted and silk hose.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Figured and plain minionet lawns.
Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.
White, blue and brown serges.
Fine and coarse linens.
White peelongs, sarsnets and persians.
Black mode.
Womens white gloves.
Tapes.
White and coloured threads.
Silk gauze.
Corded dimities.
A large quantity of the best sewing silk.
Ribbons.
Silk hankerchiefs.
Ivory combs.
A quantity of coarse milled hose.
Writing paper.
Snuff in bottles.
ALSO, Excellent claret in hogsheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's industry and attention will be directed to the procuring the best goods, to keep a general assortment, and to sell at the lowest prices the situation of the times will admit. Persons having goods to dispose of cheap for cash, in him may find a purchaser. At the store constant attendance will be given, the strictest punctuality observed, and every endeavour exercised to give general satisfaction.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday last, from the subscriber, an Apprentice LAD, between 17 and 18 years of age, full faced, about 5 feet 2 inches high: Had on when he went away, a light brown cloth jacket with sleeves, two tow lining shirts, two pair of trowsers, an old wool hat, a pair of new shoes with a pair of plain brass buckles; by trade a Shoemaker. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.
WILLIAM DAVIS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Southwark, Nov. 20.

November 14, 1780.

THE subscriber, who arrived in this city from Witgenstheir, in Germany, about seven years ago, with his mother Ann Mary Bruch, and two brothers, John Frederick and Jacob, desires to know if his said mother and two brothers are still alive, and where they know live. The letter may be directed to the subscriber, living on Mr. Charles Horne's place, in Huntinton county, New-Jersey, about two miles from Greenwich. JOHN JOST BRUCH.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WENT adrift from the Schooner Eagle, lying at Mr. John Jones's wharff, a Pink stern BATTEAU, with a white bottom, 13 stars painted on each side and one on her stern. Whoever has taken up the said Batteau, and will return her on board the Eagle, or leave her with Mr. Samuel Howell, shall receive the above reward. GEORGE HOUSE.

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